P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,122—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE) HOTEL

COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th Dec.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1900.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.
CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS issued as at 1st January 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over

ONE CRORE

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW SHOWING AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS IN

BOMBAY AND POONA

A Large and Complete Stock of Goods Suitable for

CHIRISTMAS PRESENTS

To which Special Additions have been made for the

PRESENT SEASON.

JEWELLERY

Made by the best London Houses and comprising Goods of the Highest Finish and most *recherche* Designs. Intending Buyers will find the Company's Stocks of Jewellery to offer as large a range of Selection as some of the best Houses in Europe.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

Consisting of Knick-Knacks and useful and pretty Articles suitable for Gifts to ladies and Gentlemen. All Novelties of any merit have been added, and every article is of the quality and finish which is characteristic of the Best English Goods.

FANCY GOODS.

In this Department will be found a Great Variety of Dressing Cases and Elegantly Fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies or Gentlemen, besides Writing Cases, Albums, Photo Frames, Cigar and Cigarette Frames, and a large Selection of Useful and Tasteful Articles in Wicker Work and other kinds.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Branch of the Company's Business has always received especial attention, and the Goods offered are of a quality and finish not often to be met with. All Goods are heavily plated on the best Nickel Silver and will last with ordinary care for very many years. The stock includes articles both Useful and Decorative, and Eminently suitable for Presentation at this season.

ART BRASS WARE.

Tea Kettles and Tea Trays in *repousse* and hammered work, and with Hand-painted Ornamentation. These articles are extremely Tasteful and Attractive.

Quality and Condition of all Goods Guaranteed.

The Company's General Catalogue for 1901 will shortly be ready, and will be sent Free on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1900.
NEW YEAR, 1901.

JUST UNPACKED
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
TOYS, DOLLS, &c., &c.
ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
LEATHER GOODS.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
JEWELLERY,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY,
CADBURY'S FANCY CHOCOLATE.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.
SKIN HORSES. TRICYCLES.
HAM. BACON and CHEESE.
WINES and SPIRITS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHRISTMAS CAKES,
PLAIN AND DECORATED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
64, MEDOWS STREET.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

WHEEL men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

ROYAL Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

ENFIELD is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

BICYCLES are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

		Cash Rs.		Credit Rs.
Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Annas 14.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
70, Shaikh Memon Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

IN A FEW DAYS.

HORNBY ROAD, NEAR G. I. P. RY. STATION.

WILL U. B. THERE?

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

The only show that never advertises a feature which it fails to Exhibit.

The Spirited and Gorgeous Equestrian Entries.

THE BEWILDERING, MARVELLOUS METEORS.

In Perilous mid-air Evolutions on Globe and Wire.

The Same Great Act of Unparallelled Daring that Scored the Phenomenal Success at the Alhambra, London,

HA! HA!! HA!!!

"YE MERRIE LITTLE BENHAM."

"The world owes a debt to the man who makes us laugh as does this inimitable identity."

NEW QUIPS.
NEW JIBES.
NEW MUMMERIES.
NEW PRANKS.

NEW SNICKERS.
NEW GIGGLES.
NEW LAUGHS.
NEW ROARS.

60 Laughs to the Hour. Spontaneous! Original!!

THE CENTOS.

—A Horizontal Bar Burlesque of Happy: Hilarious Hints: Scintillating with queer pranks, and droll Eccentricities that would make an Egyptian Mummy laugh.

THE TWO WILLIES.

Fun, Rich, Rare, Racey, and irrisistible. A veritable Laughagraph Duo.

(P. S.—The management is not responsible for "side-aches" bursted buttons" or hysterical fits of laughter.)

THE FLYING LAMBERTS,

Astounding Aerial Artists.

The Great KANASAWA TROUPE,

Peerless Anglo-Japanese Manipulators.

W. FENTON,

The Dashing, Daring, and Heroic Hurercane Jockey.

MDDLE. SCARSDALE,

The Fin-de-Siecle Exponent of Equilibrianism.

THE BROTHERS ZENOBIA,

World-Famous Equilibrists Defying the Laws of Gravitation A Mad-Cap Medley of Trained Dogs; Clown Monkeys!! Educated Horses!!!

Prof. BRISTOL'S EQUINE PARADOX.

PRICES.

Private Box to hold 6	Rs. 20.
Single Seat in Private Box	" 4.
Dress Circle	" 3.
Second Chairs	" 2.
Stall	Re. 1.
Pit, Natives only	Ans. 8.

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan, at Circus from 10 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6.

Notice.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book as the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th December, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for the year 1901.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.]

By Order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th December, 1900.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

WITH reference to the notification of the 13th instant and in supersession of so much thereof as relates to the day of the WARD ELECTIONS, notice is hereby given that the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, fixed MONDAY, the 21st January, 1901, as the day for the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th December, 1900.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the year 1901 will be received on or before FRIDAY, the 28th instant, for the following:—

- I.—For the supply of Mill Stores of all descriptions.
- II.—For the supply of Wheat Sizing Flour.
- III.—For the purchase of all sorts of Wastes, Cotton Tares etc., etc.
- IV.—For the collection of rents of the Properties of the Company.
- V.—For the landing, etc., of Coals, Machinery, etc., etc., and the shipping of Yarn, Cloth etc.
- VI.—For contracting for Reeling, Bundling, Folding, and Baling of Cloth, and Yarn.

Forms of Applications and of Tenders and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, 13th December, 1900.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,

That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
BY

MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,

173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDIACTURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 544 of 1898.

THACKER LALJI DOONGERSEY and JADOWJI DOONGERSEY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAWOO NURSOO and MANAJI RAJUJI...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the after-noon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the southern side of the 5th Camatipura street in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registration of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road called Camatipura 5th street on or towards the East by the house of Ramjee Massaji, on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Khetsey, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhawoo Nursoo and his tenants and are now in the possession of tenants under the Plaintiffs as Receivers appointed herein and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2962 and new No. 9576 and Survey No. 1-2832 and New Survey No. 5687 and the messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward No. 1469-927 and street No. 74 and 41 and 47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address:—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver, Ware for Children. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS:—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BARGAIN.—A Choice Assortment of XMAS CARDS, each in cover, also few Ralph Tuck's Post Cards, 21 in all, for one Rupee, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower

SAVING of 12 1-2 per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Salon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture made by Madrasee Carpenters, at Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts' Show Room, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE at Igatpuri, of late Mr. William Victor Readon's Furniture, Gold and Silver Watches, etc., by order of the Administrator-General, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 P.M.

TO BE SOLD at Crawford's Auction on MONDAY, 17th December, at 3 P.M., one STAMP ALBUM, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, can be seen at the office of the Administrator-General, High Court.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of Mr. E. Seymour Hale's Valuable Furniture, Roberts Billiard Table, Piano Carriages, etc., at Pali Hill, Bandora to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 16th inst.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGE Rubber Tyres, Edison's Grand Concert Phonographs Rs. 300 complete, Kerosine Arc Lamps, Electric Fans, Cycles. VATCHA BROS., Girgaum and Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sal or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS, No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ....Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Rs. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ALWAYS RELIABLE! PERFECT SATISFACTION!!

THE GIANT FEVER KILLER.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.	J. E. Lee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan, writes:— "I had some from Mr. Pereira, and have never yet come accross a Remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect." &c. &c.,	FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, INFLUENZA, MALARIA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, RHEUMATIC FEVERS, &c., &c.,

Sold by every Chemist for Re. 1-0.

BEWARE of spurious imitations now in vogue and sold as "AGUE SPECIFIC." See but SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

THE INDIAN COUGH CURE

Free of Opium or Preparations.

LYNSOLA	used in	COUGH and COLD.
LYNSOLA	used in	BRONCHITIS.
LYNSOLA	used in	ASTHMA.
LYNSOLA	used in	INFLUENZA.
LYNSOLA	used in	SORE THROAT.
LYNSOLA	used in	TICKLING in THROA.
LYNSOLA	used in	CHRONIC COUGH.
LYNSOLA	used in	AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS.
LYNSOLA	used in	IMPROVING the VOICE.

ANNAS 12 per bottle.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Bombay and elsewhere.

CHEMISTS, MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESSOOF'S BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	.... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	.... £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee. Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.,
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
} Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

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HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
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THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

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A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.

Guide for the same, Re. 1.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE,

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE....One Star.
PINK......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars

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C. DAY & Co., LONDON

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A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BÉNÉDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituou foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable o the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

Is only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter de Roos, London" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit. DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 ... COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburg
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE	Marseilles.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Quality and age Guaranteed.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UTENSILS, MUSICAL CLOCK, GILT FIGURE, TREASURY CHEST, ETC.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 402 of 1898, Harischand Mukund vs. Harishchandra Anandrao, Talcherker, and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1900, at 2-30 p.m, at No. 46, Kandawady, Girgaum, consisting of marble topped tables and chiffoneers, carved bookstand, pier table, bookcases, bedsteads with bedding pictures, lamps, chests of drawers rocking, folding and prideau chairs, wooden seats, spring seated sofas, porcelain vases gilt figures, mirrors, musical clock, hatstand, 6 and 4 light argand lamp, Panorama balls, benches, boxes, dressing and wash-hand tables double screens, old organ and piano, iron treasury chest, clothes, racks, cots, copper and brass pots, &c.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZZAR STREET.

Under instructions from Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Ghadiali, and Bejanjee Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali, the executors of the will of Rustomji-Nanabhoy Mehta, the owner of the property, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER, 1900, at 4 p. m., on account and at the risk of Mr. Sharafally Moosabhoy the defaulting purchaser thereof:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the undivided moiety of half share of the said Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parsi Bazaar Street and Gogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 325, 326, and 328, new No. 5267, old survey Nos. 302, 626, and 628, and new Survey No. 9028, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Parsi Bazaar Street, and partly by the property of Mathuradas Valji, on or towards the west and north by the property of Rutanbai D. H. Gaswalla, and on or towards the south partly by the Fodi or Gogha Street, and partly by the property of the said Mathuradas Valji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 15,249, 1715 (2), and Parsee Bazaar Street Nos. 38 40 and 42 and Ghoga Street No. 90, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors and the said Ruttonbai D. H. Ghaswalla, the owner of the other moiety.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1900.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
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the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 13
Half-yearly 7
Quarterly .... " 3

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NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates :—

1st CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2nd CLASS RETURN ,, 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the Veterinary College, during the next year, should submit their applications before 4th January next, on which date an Entrance Test, for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

J. BRODIN MILLS, Vety. Major, A.V.D.
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.
WASTE COTTON No. 1 & 3.
MINERAL AXLE OIL.
MINERAL CYLINDER OIL LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of January 1901 for the SUPPLY of above such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1901.

TENDERS must be made by the Railway's Printed Form which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November 1900.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book . . . I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRODUCE IMPORTERS, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.
Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.
For many years they have sold Eastern and other Produce. References exchanged.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes :—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprinciple Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..........£ 97 13-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes ....£102 — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£64 3-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London..............29 13-16—1-8
Do New York ....64 1-2—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 9 1-2 unchanged
Do New York ....4 84 1-2 plus 3-8
Discount, Bank of England ......4 per cent. unch'ged.
Do Short London Bills ......4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills ......4 per cent. ,,

Extra allotments of Council Bills on India :—
Bills on Bombay ......Rs. 2,30,00 at 1s 4 1-32d
Do Calcutta ......Rs. 50,000 at 1s 4 1-32d
Telegraphic Transfer ...... 200,000 at 1s 4 1-8d

Gavt skins sale closes to-day weak. Total quantity sold 1,280,000.

Gavt skins, Bombay, at last sale rates.

Gavt skins, Madras, common quality 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

SHEEP SKINS.

Sheep skins, sales opened to-day with good demand. Sheep skins, Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. higher.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 12th instant show the following results :—

Total Bullion......... £ 31,100,000 Dec. £ 100,000
Public Deposits........ ,, 8 000,000 Inc. ,, 2 100,000
Other ...... ,, 39 000,000 Dec. ,, 1,900 000
Other Securities ... ,, 27,000 000 Inc. ,, 100,000
Notes and Gold...... ,, 19,600,000 ,, ,, 100,000

The Banks reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 30th Nov., 1900 :—

Total amount of notes in circulation.

	In reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	Total.
Calcutta...... Rs	1,02,70,000	11,33,24,565	12,35,94,565
Allahabad......	......	1,10,28,425	1,10,28,425
Lahore	......	2,02,36,810	2,02,36,810
Bombay	25,11,925	7,33,06,780	7,58,18,705
Kurachee		98,54,210	98,54,210
Madras	13,29,900	3,09,51,375	3,22,81,275
Calicut	......	11,86,860	11,86,860
Rangoon	......	96,97,995	96,97,995
Total ...	1,41,11,125	26,95,87,200	28,34,98,845

Deduct unexamined notes held at Allahabad 2,22,200

Total... 28,34,76,645

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
Calcutta.........	1,41,28,108	3,59,87,345	5,18,47,681
Allahabad.........	49,29,630	17,77,200	67,06,830
Lahore	38,93,930	14,34,000	53,27,930
Bombay	1,51,88,512	7,13,62,540	11,20,18,822
Karachi.........	16,87,365	13,45,350	30,32,715
Madras	46,14,750	15,39,465	61,54,215
Calicut	5,37,420	1,34,130	6,71,550
Rangoon	1,09,71,460	9,45,465	1,19,16,925
Total ...	5,59,51,205	11,45,25,495	18,40,76,699

Deduct amount due on Bills drawn by one circle or another 6,00,000

Total Rs. 18,34,76,645

Price paid for Government Securities for Rs. 10,20,81,500 ... ... Rs 9,99,99,946

Grant Total Rs. 28,34,76,645

CROPS PROSPECTS.

Since the publication of our last Weekly Summary we have received the official reports published by the Government of India for the week ending Saturday, 1st December 1900, regarding the condition of the crops in the various agricultural districts. In parts of the Bombay Presidency—especially in Guzerat, the Deccan and the Karnatic—rain is urgently needed for the late sown autumn crops or for spring cultivation, and in other neighbourhoods standing autumn crops are withering and have been slightly injured by locusts and insects. In Sindh agricultural prospects are good and elsewhere they are in fair condition. The price of wheat is over the normal, but is easier than in 1897. As stated in our daily reports the condition of the cotton crop according to the latest telegraphic information—is, on the whole, satisfactory. The plants are flourishing in nearly all the districts, and prospects are generally good. Quantities of the raw material continue to arrive at the various centres, and, as the trade returns show, the receipts into Bombay are steadily on the increase, the total arrivals during the week being over 50,000 bales. Oomra descriptions are coming in in large quantities—73,979 bales having been received up to last evening—and Westerns are also flowing into town. Standing crops in the Madras Presidency are thriving generally, but need some rain in the Carnatic, the Deccan and the Central Districts. Want of rain is felt in many parts of Bengal but prospects of crops on the whole are generally good. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugar cane are in progress. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh there has also been no rain. Spring sowings are nearly finished and prospects are generally favourable. In the Punjab the price of wheat, the staple food grain, is on the rise. Cotton picking and sugarcan pressing are in progress. In the Central Provinces the weather has been occasionally cloudy and abnormally warm during the latter part of the week. Harvestig of autumn crops continues, but sowing of spring crop is almost completed. In Berar the winter crops require more moisture. Agricultural operations are progressing in Rajputana, and the condition of the standing crops is good, but damage from locusts is reported from certain parts where much injury has been caused. In Central India there has been no rain during the week, but the standing crops are in good condition, and the probable outturn is expected to be good generally and fair in Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm at 1-4 Telegraphic Transfers ready and 1s. 4d. 1-32d. for delivery, 15th January, while Demand was quoted 1s. 4. 1-32d. both ready and forward. These rates did not tempt buyers and very little business was done at them. On Wednesday the market was rather quieter and Wire at 1s. 4 1-32d. was not obtainable for any delivery. On Thursday, however, when the result of Councils allotments became known, the market stiffened and 1s. 4 1-32d. per ready Wire was done and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand up to January. To-day the market has been very firm and Bank Wire has been done at 1s. 4 1-16d. while for big lines 1s 4 3-32d. Demand for the mail could be obtained. Credits were bought at 1s. 4 1-4d. on Monday for December-January, and at 1-s 4 1-32d. for February. Later on the rates stiffened and 1s. 1-4 9-32d. ready, and 1s. 4-1-4d. for March were the best obtainable. Wire has been sold for March-April at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Demand for January-February delivery at 1s. 1-4-16d. We close firm with a hardening tendency the following rates :—

Bank Wire ....1s. 4 1-16d.
,, Demand ....1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32
3 months' Credits ....1s. 4 9-32d.
,, ,, Francs 170, 1-4
30 days' on Japan 148 1-2
,, ,, Honkong 155
,, ,, Shanghai..................211, 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market since our last report has been somewhat easier. Fluctuations have been few, and the amount of business put through has been small. As we anticipated the tightness in the Money Market has rather interfered with speculators' operations. Ready Paper in large amounts can, with difficulty, be placed at 2 annas lower than the rate current for next Setlement. Exchange Banks are reported to have taken short deposits for one or two months at 4 to 4 1-2 per cent.

The Presidency Banks have raised their rates of interest—Bank of Bengal from 5 to 6 per cent. and the Bank of Bombay from 4 to 5 per cent. Further tightness in the Money Market with so large a surplus as that brought over from last Settlement will, we fear, further weaken, the market, unless it is absorbed at Home. On Monday the market opened at Rs. 96-9 for next Settlement, but on receipt of new regarding a decrease in Bank of Bombay Cash Balance, rates declined to Rs. 96-5. During the remainder of the week, the market ruled from Rs. 96-3 to 96-6. To-day the rates are Rs. 96-5 for Settlement and Rs. 96-2 for ready Paper. Small clean pieces are 2 annas higher than for Forward Sales. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds remain at previous quotations. Three per cent. Government Paper is to-day Rs. 97, with no business is passing.

SHARES.

THE market has been more or less quiet, and we have special transactions to report. Bank of Bombay Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,270. Bank of Bengal's have changed hands at Rs. 1,290 and there are still sellers at that price. Commercial's are quiet at Rs. 66. In Press Shares, Indian's, Berar's, Mofussil's and Volkarts' are steady at Rs. 150, Rs. 520, Rs. 390 and Rs. 1,020. In Miscellaineous Shares, Port Cannings' and Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 470 and Rs. 995, while Kemp's are in demand at Rs. 355. Bombay Burma shares are quoted at Rs. 6,850 and the New Issues are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,740. Badham's are steady at Rs. 156, while Marks' are quiet at Rs. 156. Telephone Company's shares are in demand at Rs. 30. In Cotton Mill Shares, Central's and Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,925 and Rs. 575. Morarjee and Sholapore shares are qiuet at Rs. 1,475 and Rs. 1,810. Few transactions in China's, Currimbhoy's, David's and Standard's are reported at Rs. 430, Rs. 585, Rs. 245 and Rs. 255 respectively. Empress and Lepolds were sold at Rs. 245 and Rs. 157. Petit's are steady at Rs.1719; New Great Easterns and Mazagon's have declined to Rs. 150 and Rs. 55. The remaining Companies are unchanged at previous quotations. In Railway Companies there are sellers of Prantej and Tapti Valley at Rs. 685 and Rs. 460.

FREIGHT.

Business has been quiet during the week. Freights for prompt and near loading rule low with a further downward tendency owing to scarcity of cargo. Chartering is at a standstill and loading steamers are experiencing great difficulty in securing cargo to fill up. The s.s. Sheikh has had to accept as low as 10s. for London and Dunkirk to fill up; some bales have been booked for Antwerp in the s.s. Gloamin at 13s.

For next year sellers are quoting 13s. for January, 14s. 6d. February, 15s. 6d. March, at which rates some small business is reported while for May they are asking 17s. to 17s. 6d..

For December-January loading speculators have taken up the s.s. Birkhall at 13s. for two picked ports. Our quotations are :—

PORTS.	READY. Wheat.	READY. Seeds or Myrabolans.	FORWARD. Cotton and Wool.	FORWARD. Jan. 1901 Wheat Seeds & Cotton.
Liverpool	......	......	......	£0 14 6
London	£0 10 0	£0 10 0	£0 10 0	£0 13 0
Hull	......	......	......	£0 14 0
Hamburg	£0 10 0	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 14 6
Antwerp	£0 13 0	£0 13 0	£0 13 6	£0 13 0
Dunkirk	£0 13 0	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 13 0
Havre	£0 13 6	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 13 0
Marseilles	£0 12 0	£0 12 6	£0 13 0	£0 13 0
Genoa	£0 12 0	£0 12 6	£0 13 6	£0 14 6
Trieste & Venice ...	....	£0 18 0	£0 18 0	£0 19 0
Amsterdam	.....	.....	.....	.....

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, according to Reuter's telegrams to hand to-day, closed firmer and Surats were quiet. Manchester, we are told, was steady, and that the total day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales; the quantity sold on speculation and exports being 500 bales. The imports were 32,000 bales. Spot 5 12-32 plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures.—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5'18	5'15	5'8	5'1
plus 6'64	plus 6.64	plus 6-64	plus 5-64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 48,000 bales and 29,000 bales last year. There were no shipments to Great Britain but to the Continent 12,000 bales, were exported.

Mid-Uplands .... 9 7-8 unch'ged.
Futures, month of March......... 9'23 plus. 5
,, ,, of June........... 9'14 plus. 4

	Fine	F. G.	Good
Broach	5 22-32	5 14-32	5 10-32
Bhownuggur	4 22-32	4 16-32	4 14-32
M. G. Do.	4 22-32		
Oomras	4 24-32	4 18-32	4 14-32
M. G. Do.	4 24-32	—	4 14-32
Belati	4 12-32		3 30-32
Bengals	4 12-32	4 5-32	4
Khandeish	...	4 8-32	4 2-32

In sympathy with the Liverpool and New York markets our maket declined considerably during the past few days of the week. and Good Broach for March fell at one time to Rs. 214. A considerable amount of buying has been done during the week both by shippdrs and mills, and as long as the decline lasted there were free sellers of almost all kinds. The improvement in the Home markets yesterday and the day before had a good effect on our rates, and we close steady, at 5 to 6 rupees all round lower than this time last week.

The most striking features of the new crop that have developed are the high class and nice staple of the various Oomra kinds, and the lateness and unsatisfactory quality of the Bengal descriptions. It is hoped that future arrivals of the last-named may be of better quality.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	184	3 25-32d.
Do F. G.	170	3 1-2d.
Do Good		
Belatee, Fine M. G.	200	4 3-32d.
Do F. G. Do	195	4d.
Khandesh F. G.	19?	3 31-32d.
Jan	192	3 31-32d.
Oomra F. G.	208	4 1-4d.
Jan	215	4 7-32d.
Bhownnagar Fine, March-April ...	217	4 15-32d.
Do F. G.		
Do Good, May	194	4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	218	4 13-64d.
Westerns, May	208	4 9-32d.
Broach, Fine, March	229	4 11-16d.
Do Good, March	218	4 31-64d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two seasons :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For the week	50,091	41,510	47,193
From 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	725,691	1,963,168	1,739,802
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For the week	10,836	......	7,939
From 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	196,749	493,610	470,859
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	7,883	15,791	217
From 1st Jan to 18th Dec.	183,720	558,0,7	450,158

COTTON FOR JAPAN.

We learn from Yokahama that negotiations have been opened between the Japan Cotton Spinners' Union and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Steam-ship Company, with regard to the freight charges on raw cotton imported from India. The Japan Steam-ship Company's Bombay line was opened, it will be remembered, chiefly for the purpose of carrying raw cotton from Bombay to Japan at cheap rates in order to encourage the Japanese spinning industry. For this purpose the Government is giving the Nippon Yusen Kaisha an annual grant of 190,000 yen for the Bombay line. The freight for cotton agreed upon between the Yusen Kaisha and the Spinner's Union is Rs. 15 per ton; but the company rebates Rs. 3 in consideration of the Government subsidy. This contract, however, expires in December, and the spinners are not only desirous of a renewal of the contract but are applying to the Government and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for an increase in the number of voyages to 26 a year from 13 as at present. The quantity of raw cotton imported from India amounts to some 500,000 bales annually, but only one-fifth is carried by the Japan Company's vessels, the remainder being transported by the vessels of the P. and O. and foreign companies. The latter howerver cannot charge freight higher than that which is charged by the Yusen Kaisha owing to an agreement among the shipping Companies and they are content with Rs. 12 per ton. The contract between the Yusen Kaisha and the spinners being concluded 5 years ago when the prices of commodities were much lower than at present complaints are rife among the shipping companies that the present rate of freight leaves no margin of profit. It seems probable that an increase of freight will be proposed when a new contract is signed.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Reuter's advises this morning regarding the seed market are as follows :—

RAPESEED.—Yellow,-Cownpore, 42 1-4—1-4 April-May, Ports Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk sellers.

RAPESEED, Brown, 39 —1-4 April-May, Ports, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers.

LINSEED, 48 7-8—5-8 April-May, Port, Dunkirk, Sellers.

The market has been dull throughout.

Locally the wheat market has been quiet throughout the week, and we have no business to report. Wheat, White Delhi, remains at former quotation, namely, Rs. 4-7-6. The Linseed market is also quiet, and no transactions have taken place to-day. Linseed bold, old, is Rs. 10-5, and for new Rs. 8-9., April May.

RAPESEED is also quiet with very little doing. Brown Cownpore, old. is Rs. 8-4; New. Rs. 6-7-0; Brown, Delhi, Rs. 6-7-6; Yellow Cownpore Rs. Rs. 7-2; Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 7-10.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steady with one or two Export firms operating. Old description is Rs. 8-15-0; New, Rs. 7-12-0.

The CASTERSEED market in dull with one or two purchasers. Old quality is Rs. 38-4-0, New Rs. 33-12 April May delivery.

In Ginjellyseed the market is quiet and exporters are buying moderate- ly. Gingelly New 50, per cent. is to-day Rs. 40-8 75 per cent. Rs. 42-89-15 per cent Rs. 43-4, and Red Rs. 40.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week............	34,404	37,907	121,193
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	2,331,173	5,033,546	7,962,426
Linseed for the week	8,556	5,089	25,492
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	752,713	2,071,526	2,561,998
Rapeseed for the week	1,024	910	11,517
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	617,319	1,951,450	2,109,574
Gingelly for the week............	112,357	149,477	134,399
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	1,505,852	1,650,858	1,900,780

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	.....	28,356
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec...	608	2,852,716	5,715,530
Linseed for the week............	10,004	.....	95,812
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec...	787,058	2,123,091	2,689,641
Rapeseed for the week	9,190	.....	31,126
Do from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec ...	1,039,259	1,964,667	2,566,895
Gingellyseed for the week.........	64,064	.....	128,483
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.	1 359,065	1,433,747	1,715,144

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

There is nothing new to report except a tendency to lower prices in sympathy with the fall in cotton in Liverpool. A very small business is passing in all directions. Business to the extent of 3,200 packages is reported, and 5,000 bales of yarn have been taken up since our last report.

GREY GOODS.—A small improvement has taken place in the demand for the up-country markets, though rates generally have not undergone any important alteration. Dealers are selling on the bases of current figures, but the up-country buyers are not buying very freely, there still being fevers in many of the districts.

BLEECHED GOODS.—We have no change to report in this department, matters being in the same state as last week.

DYED GOODS AND TURKEY RED GOODS.—In these goods, too, the market is stationery, and rates are rather steady.

TWIST.

The downward tendency in cotton has had a depressive effect on English yarns here, though there has not been any material decline in rates. Business still continues within a narrow compass and Indian production of higher counts interfere greatly. Until there is a general demand no improvement can take place.

LOCAL-GOODS.—A good demand continues, for Chuddars and other season goods.

	Net rates per lb. as. cents.		as cents.
T Cloths	7·50	to	8·00
Do	7·25	to	7·75
Long Cloths	7·25	to	8·00
Do	7·25	to	8·00
Domestics	7·00	to	7·50
Do	7·00	to	7·50
Chudders	7·00	to	7·50
Do	7·00	to	7·50
Plain Dhoties	7·50	to	7·75
Do	7·50	to	7·75
Red Bordered Dhoties............	7·75	to	8·00
Do	7·75	to	8·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders....	7·75	to	8·25
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines ..	7·75	to	8·25
Checks	8·00	to	10·00
Drills, Grey	7·25	to	7·50
Towells and Napkins (different sizes)	7·50	to	8·00

LOCAL YARNS.—China buyers are freely purchasing good makes of No. 16s. and 20s. at slightly better figures.

Twist............No. 6s Mule, As. 4 to 4 1-16 p. lb.
,, ... ,, 8s ,, ,, 4 1-8 ,, 5 ,,
,, ... ,, 10s ,, ,, 4 1-2 ,, 5 1-4 ,,
,, ... ,, 12s ,, ,, 4 7-8 ,, 5 1-2 ,,
,, ... ,, 16s ,, ,, 5 3-8 ,, 5 3-4 ,,
,, ... ,, 20s ,, ,, 5 1-2 ,, 6 ,,
,, ... ,, 24s ,, ,, 6 1-4 ,, 6 3-8 ,,
,, ... ,, 30s ,, ,, 7 ,, 7 1-2 ,,
,, ... ,, 40s ,, ,, 8 1-2 ,, 9 ,,

REBATE ON YARN.

The P. and O. S. N. Company and other combined Liners have done well (if it is true) in reverting to the rebate of 25 per cent. which they have hitherto allowed on shipments of yarn to China. With trade in its present depressed condition, the lowering of this concession to 10 per cent., which we believe was recently notified, would probably have had a deterrent effect on shipments from this Port, and Millowners will therefore welcome the news that the representations made to the Companies concerned have resulted in the old rate being reverted to.

The following statement comprises the shipments from United Kingdom of Goods for the months of October and November 1900 :—

		Nov. 1900.	Oct. 1900.
To Bombay.			
Plain Cottons, yards	......	42,600,000	49,850,000
Colored ,, ,,	......	5,400,000	6,800,000
Printed ,, ,,	......	6,300,000	8,150,000
Twist	lbs.	500,000	550,000
To Karachee.			
Plain Cottons, yards	......	5,450,000	6,600,000
Colored ,, ,,	......	850,000	1,650,000
Printed ,, ,,	......	9,00,000	1,500,000
Twist	lbs.	50,000	50,000
To Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons, yards	......	79,700,000	96,400,000
Colored ,, ,,	......	3,850,000	7,200,000
Printed ,, ,,	......	1,950,000	2,750,000
Twist	lbs.	600,000	1,150,000
To Madras.			
Plain Cottons, yards	......	78,50,000	9,450,000
Colored ,, ,,	......	700,000	1,800 000
Printed ,, ,,	......	1,850,000	2,450 000
Twist	lbs.	11,00,000	1,500,000

The following are the stocks and deliveris of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets :—

	Stock on 31st Oct. 1900.	Deliveries in Total Nov. 1900.	Stock on 30th Nov. 1900.	Increase or Decrease on 31st Oct, 1900.
Cotton Piece-goods ...Bales	21,473	8,629	23,256	plus 1,783
Do. ...Cases	25,520	10,081	26,670	plus 1,150
Cotton Yarns. Bales	2,512	2,441	1,769	—743
Copper Braziers ...Tons	91	102	93	plus 2
Yellow Metal Braziers ...Tons	158	178	259	plus 201

METALS.

YELLOW METAL.—There is not much change in this market and demand in the bazaar continues as before. About 200 Bundles, ready, have been placed by importers on the basis of £63 to £63-5, free in harbour terms. The price at home is fully £3 more and no business is practicable.

COPPER.—Bazaar dealers have reduced their rate to the extent of 4 to 6 annas per cwt. There is no improvement in up-country demand and the smallness of supplies only keeps the market up. A sale of 100 Bundles ready at £81-15 is reported.

IRON.—There has been a slightly better enquiry for all iron during the week and prices for certain sizes of Belgian Iron and Basic Steel have advanced 8 to 16 annas per candy. The home markets are quiet and unchanged but little business is done for any shipment.

COAL.

The market has been generally quiet. No sales of any importance have been put through this week, except a line of ready "Bird's," which changed hands at Rs. 12.-4 per ton, and a consignment of Heilger's, which is reported to have fetched Rs. 12-12 per ton. Our quotations to-day are:—Deshagur (Bengal) Rs. 15-8 ready and forward; Muir's Navigation Rs. 12-12 ready, Rs. 13.8 forward; Jardiner's Rs. 13.8 ready, Rs. 14 forward, Singareni, Rail delivery, Rs. 13-8 ready, Rs. 13-12 forward; Bird's Navigation, Rs. 12-8 ready, Rs. 13.4 forward.

TRADE IN KEROSINE OIL.

The market in Case Oil has been steady during the week with fair demand. Delieveries have amounted to 13,500 cases. The S. S. "Sirdar" arrived on Wednesday from Batoum, via Karachi, where 35,000 cases were landed, with 98,000 cases, Anchor Brand, for the Bombay Company. There cases, we understand, are now being sold overside at Rs. 3-14-0 In Bulk Oil the market has also been steady with a good demand. We have no arrivals to report, but deliveries have been good. The price of this oil in new tins of local manufacture had risen during the week from Rs. 3-11 to Rs 3-12 in sympathy with the rise in the Ram Brand, but again fell to Rs. 3-11 which is the closing rate.

The latest quotations are: Snowflake 150° Rs. 10; Anchor 125° Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 3-15 Crown 125° Rs. 3-14; Ram 125° Rs. 3-14 There are no stocks of Anchor 150°; Tiger Elephant and Moon and Rising Sun, 125°.

INDIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

From an official report recently published in the "Gazette of India" it seems that the total number of Joint-Stock Companies working throughout India during the past official year was 1,340, as compared with 1,417 in the previous year, the total capital invested in them being Rs. 50,16,59,360, nominal, and Rs. 35,43,87,750 paid up. 170 companies ceased to work and 91 new companies were floated. Bengal heads the list with 402 companies, the average capital invested in them showing a large increase, due to the extinction of many of the native provident societies. Of 356 such societies in Bengal at the commencement of 1897-98, all but 93 had disappeared by the 1st April 1899; and of these, 66 ceased to exist in the year under report, no new ones being started. The movement has thus practically collapsed in the Province, though it is still active in Bombay, where 182 such companies are at work. Of the total capital invested in all the Joint Stock Companies in the country nearly 18 crores, or over 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital are sunk in mills and presses, chiefly for working o pressing cotton, jute, wool and silk; and of this amount Bombay absorbs 11 crores, and Bengal 4 1-2 crores. Trading companies have a paid-up capital of 5 3-4 crores, of which a quarter of a crore is invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and over 2 1-4 crores in railways and tramways. The amount invested in tea and coffee plantations is nearly 3 1-2 crores, of which a little over 3 crores is held in Bengal, which also holds the great bulk of the capital (Rs. 1,65,85,520) invested in mining and quarrying companies. More than three-fourths of the capital under this head is employed in coal mining companies, and about one-tenth in gold-mining.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Dec., as compared with the statement of 27th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	November 27. Rs. A. P.	December 4. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,04,81,370 15 7	1,39,62,315 0 4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,86,36,431 6 6	6,64,24,238 7 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,20,086 11 8	2,62,559 3 0
Sundries	19,62,619 6 9	20,70,497 1 2
Rs...	11,14,03,508 8 6	11,28,19,609 11 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	78,35,360 0 0	67,83,895 10 0
Other authorised Investmts.	62,36,311 10 0	72,54,076 10 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,85,57,341 15 0	1,97,73,720 13 9
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,50,35,664 3 3	2,48,31,472 2 9
Bills discounted, &c.	1,74,56,419 15 6	1,74,01,629 8 5
Balances with other Banks.	13,68,172 12 3	15,07,593 10 0
Bullion	441 8 4	441 8 4
Dead Stock	15,92,129 12 5	15,99,183 5 5
Stamps	11,502 11 9	12,232 2 0
Sundries	8,90,901 3 3	8,90,334 4 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	99,48,072 2 11	1,09,66,660 9 10
Do. at Branches b ..	2,24,64,190 9 10	2,17,85,369 6 10
Rs...	11,14,03,508 8 6	11,28,19,609 11 7

a Includes Sovs. and 1-2 Sovs., value Rs. 6,08,000 0 0
b Do. do. do. .. 1,98,632 8 0
Rs. 8,06,632 8 0

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office...	21,37,067	Inc.
Do. at Branches......	10,40,877	Inc.
Other Deposits............	22,12,193	Dec.
Post Bills	42,473	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	53,699	Dec.
Loans	12,16,379	Inc.
Accounts of Credit............	2,04,192	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	51,790	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	10,18,588	Inc.
Cash at Branches	6,78,821	Dec.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Open 1,560·56 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 8th December, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total —	Rs. 1,57,490	Rs. 7,79,576	Rs. 7,193	Rs. 9,47,709
Corresponding week last year... Open 1,491¾ miles.	—	—	—	7,62,81 2

Increase Rs. 1,81,897.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 5-0m. 6-57a. Low water, 0-6m. 11-54a.
Second Extra Race Meeting.
Bombay University Senate, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Election of Chairmain, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Music at the Mahaluxmee Races, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 5-57m., 8-17a. Low water, 0-59a.
Bombay Hunt, Meet, Wankola.
P. and O. s.s. Banca (extra) due to arrive.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.—We are requested to state that on and after Sunday next (to-morrow) the parade service at this Church will be at 11 a.m.

PORTUGUESE ROYAL LETTER.—Their Majesties the King of Portugal, Dom Carlos I, and Dona Maria Pia, the Queen-Mother, have been pleased to write to Dr. da Gama, thanking for his condolences on the sad death of their uncle and brother, King Humberto, regretting that the ecclesiastical authority here should have declined to perform the funeral obsequies, which Dr. da Gama had ordered on the day of his funeral.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 17th inst.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 18th inst.—Mails for Reunion and Mauritius, via Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th inst.

THEFTS.—Navazbai Byramji Patel, a Parsee woman, who resides at Khetwady 14th Lane, has reported to the police the theft of a diamond ring and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 315, from a locked cupboard in her room.—Hussain Ali Abdul Ali, who resides at Baloo Street, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home on Wednesday his room was broken into and clothing, of the value of Rs. 519, stolen from a chest of drawers.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the hard-waste department of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Wednesday, by which damage to the extent of Rs. 500 was done. The fire was caused by friction of the machinery through which cotton is forced in cleaning. Two of the mill operatives, named Pandoo Govind and Crishna Muthoo, while attempting to extinguish the fire were burnt about their legs. They were treated at the J. J. Hospital and sent home.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMEE RACES.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 4 p.m. :—

March ....Michael Angelo ....Lungo.
Overture......Le Flutiste ....Kling.
Selection......L Amour Mouille ....Varney.
Gavotte ......Willkommen ....Kluss.
Selection......The Pirates of Penzance ....Sullivan.
Valse.........Andulasian Dreams of Love...Friedmann.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

USING A FALSE CERTIFICATE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Gerald Francis Keatinge First and Second Collector of Bombay, charged Vinayak Krishnaji Nulkar with making a false statement, and using a false statement or declaration, Mr. Yorke Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Velinker, pleader, for the accused.

From the evidence recorded defendant presented himself before the Board of Examiners, Boiler Department, for an Engineer's certificate in July last and again in October. Under the rules candidates had to submit testimonials with the application, and prior to admitting candidates for examination these were examined. In the application was a certificate purporting to show that defendant had worked as an apprenticed mechanic in the employ of the Penkar Bottom Manufacturing Companies for three years and eight months, defendant failed to pass his examination, and subsequently sent in a second application with certificate, the latter being like the first, except that his term of service with the Penkar Company was stated to be three years and seven months. It was alleged that the latter was untrue, and that defendant had knowlege that it was not correct, but had allowed it to be changed in order that his period of service might be brought down to within six months immediately preceding his application.

The case was adjourned to the 8th January.

THROWN INTO THE STREET.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Randal, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Marcks & Co., was charged with assaulting Mr. Emilio Civita. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, with Mr. Hugh Sealy, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. DeSouza defended.

On the 30th ultimo complainant went to Messrs. Marcks & Co.'s shops to get a watch he had left for repairs and to return the watch they had lent him. Mr. Randal came to him and complainant told him about the watch and asked for the loan of another, while his was being repaired. Defendant replied abrubtly "There are no watches and we cannot give you a watch." Mr. Geddes, the Assistant Manager, subsequently told accused to give him a watch. Mr. Randal, in handing him the watch, held it to his (complainant's) face, and said "I don't want any of your——cheek here. I don't want any of your dancing about the shop. If you say any another word I will throw you out." Complainant said defendant dared not, whereupon defendant assaulted him, lifted him up bodily and threw him on to the road. Witness was nearly run over by a passing carriage.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Souza?—Did you not call Randal a cad, and say he was low-born?—No.

Will you explain why he behaved to you in this manner?—I think he must have been mad, He became abrupt when I asked for Mr. DeFreece.

Defendant said the complainant's conduct was very annoying, and defendant told him that if he did not cease he would throw him on the road. He did not see the carriage coming when he threw him on the road.

WARREN'S CIRCUS COMING.

A PLEASING and pronounced success. Warren's Circus will visit Bombay in a few days. The show comes direct from Rangoon. Late exchanges are enthusiastic over the performances given, and are unanimous on the sterling and diverting features. It claims and courts patronage as much for its newness and neatness as for its novelties. The advance manager, Mr. W. Pflueger, promises not only artistes new to Bombay, but to accentuate the newness, the show will open its Bombay season with entire new tents, fittings, costumes, paraphernalia, etc., etc. It aims to enhance and elevate that class of attraction defined as "circus," and give the word a newer and brighter meaning to the man in the street. Unqualified praise is given for the refreshing and intensely interesting performances of the meteors from the Alhambra, London; the Flying Lamberts, aerialists; "Merry Little Benham," the Centos in circus act burlesques, W. Fenton, equestrian; Mdlle Scarsdale, equilibrist; the Zenobias, balancers, Professor Bristol's equine paradox. Professor Bartelle's educated dogs, monkeys, &c., &c. Full particulars of the opening night (probably, Friday, 21st instant, Prices, location, box, plan, etc., will appear in our advertising columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MASTER OF ARTS.

THE result of the examination for the degree of M.A., was declared yesterday afternoon at the Bombay University. Out of the twenty-six candidates who appeared at the examination, sixteen were declared successful :—One in first class, five in second class and the rest pass. Nineteen candidates were examined in Languages, two in History and Philosophy (old course), three in History, one in Philosophy, and one in Natural Science. The successful candidates included a Parsee lady, named Miss Piroja R. Banaji. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST CLASS.—Shah, Jagjiwan Vallabbji.

SECOND CLASS.

Bhandarker, D. Ramkrishna
Parukh, R. Barjorji
Terigundi, R. Ganderao
Kulkarni, L. Pandurang
Wadia, Pestomji Ardeshir

PASS.

Alpaiwal, F. Dadabhoy
Banaji, Piroja R.
Bangalore, Vasudevrao
Chiboer, H. Maneckji
Kundanari, J. Allmal
Mehta, V. Mahipatrai
Mirza, Ali Reza
Patvardhan, D. R.
Sayani, M. Rahimtulla
Syed, G. H. A. Hussain

Jagjiwan Vallabbji Shah, has been awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal and the K. T. Telang Gold Medal; the Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship has been secured by Devadatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar; Hormujsha Maneckji Chibbar has obtained the Jamsetji Nasserwanji Petit Zend Scholarship; and Ramchandra Ganderao Terigundi gets the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	4	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri............	4	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	1	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	3	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	6
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total......	21	11	128
Total plague deaths to date...	80,456	66,511	
Same date last year...	45	29	179

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

AFFIXING THE NAME OF A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

IMPERATRIX VS. AMRATLAL DAMODARDAS AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Dadabhai Dinshah, first class magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, in August last, convicted the two accused of failing to paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, the name of the Manekchok Friendly Society of Ahmedabad, Limited, of which they were the directors. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Manekchok Friendly Society of Ahmedabad, Limited, having its registered office at Ratanpole, Ahmedabad, was registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, on the 3rd May 1899. Section 65 of the Act provides that every limited company under the Act, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted and affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the company is carried on, in a conspicuous position in the English language and in the vernacular language of the district. For default the company is liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 for every day during which such default continues, and every director and manager of the company, who knowingly or wilfully permits such default, is liable to a like penalty. The magistrate remarked that the evidence of the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the complainant, showed that no board or letters showing the name of the Society existed at the registered place of the office of the Society. The fact was not disputed by the to Society or any of the other accused. The default was committed for twenty days from 26th April to 15th May 1900. The magistrate ordered that the Society pay a fine of Rs. 40 in all; and that each of the directors, including the two accused, pay a fine of Rs. 20 in all.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the application, said: There is nothing in the complaint or in the magistrate's proceedings to show that the two accused 3 and 4 "knowingly and wilfully" authorised or permitted the default. Their pleader pleaded that a board was affixed. The Assistant Registrar deposed that it was formerly affixed. There is nothing to show that these two accused persons knew of the removal. The court reverses the convictions of and the sentences passed on Amratlal and Mangaldas. Fines, if received, to be refunded.

OPPOSING POLICE ORDERS TO RIOTERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMA NARA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a report by the District Magistrate of Kaira of the proceedings of Mr. Becherial Jivanlal, first class magistrate of Kaira, who, in September last, convicted the two accused of opposing the legal orders made by the police for the dispersion of the rioters, and sentenced them each to one years rigorous imprisonment. The District Magistrate, in his report, said that this case formed part of the larger one which resulted from the Chakladi riots of January 1898, and which was finally disposed of by the High Court on appeal. The accused in the present case had not been arrested owing to their having absconded, but their arrest having been effected recently, they were placed on trial before the first class magistrate. It seemed clear, said the District Magistrate, that the case had been wrongly dealt with by the first class magistrate, and it was submitted to the High Court for such orders as their Lordships might deem called for. The present accused were stated by the chief offender in the original case to have been the persons who wrote his seditious letters for him, and there was clear evidence as to their presence on the occasion of the riot and as to their having taken part in it. In these circumstances the sentence passed by the first class magistrate appeared to be entirely inadequate.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed the committal of the accused to the Court of Sessions.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

IN connection with the breaking up for the Christmas holidays of the schools connected with the Bombay Education Society, a very well-arranged and lengthy programme of athletic sports for the boy and girl scholars was held in the school compound at Byculla on Thursday afternoon, as briefly reported in our issue of yesterday. The following were the results :—

Throwing the Cricket Ball—Boys over 14.
Fido .... 1 Dudley 2
Flat Race.—75 yards—Boys under 10.
J Robinson .... 1 H Easdon 2
Flat Race.—50 yards—Girls over 7 and under 10.
L Cutler............ 1 D Glover 2
Flat Race.—25 yards—Children under 7.
N Colhoun............ 1 W Cutler 2
Flat Race.—75 yards—Girls over 10 and under 13.
M Guest .... 1 V Ignatio............ 2
Flat Race.—100 yards—Boys under 12.
Callaghan .... 1 E Major 2
Skipping Race.—30 yards—Girls over 7 and under 10.
E Harrison .... 1 H Salmone 2
Wide Jump.—Boys under 14.
A Ross .... 1 S Patterson 2
Flat Race.—100 yards—Girls over 13.
G Biglie............ 1 A Murray............ 2
High Jump.—Boys over 14.
G Dudley .... 1 H Pitt 2
Skipping Race.—50 yards—Girls over 10 and under 13.
G Harrison .... 1 H Salmone 2
Flat Race.—220 yards—Boys under 14.
A Ross .... 1 A Hanson............ 2
Thread and Needle Race.—75 yards—Girls over 13.
M Pall .... 1 A Edwards............ 2
Sack Race.—75 yards—Boys under 12.
E Hearne .... 1 W Alexanders 2
Hoop Race.—30 yards—Children under 10.
L Simpson .... 1 J Garrett 2
Flat Race.—100 yards—Boys over 14.
O Murray .... 1 J Crawley 2
Thread and Needle Race.—50 yards—Girls over 10 and under 13.
M Guest............ 1 R Baglan............ 2
Three legged Race.—75 yards—Boys under 10.
Baglin and Haggins............ 1 Pall and Harrison 2
One Mile Walking Race.—Ex-Students.
Stepney .... 1 W Pall 2
Skipping Race.—75 yards—Girls over 13.
A Murray .... 1 G Biglie 2
Quarter-mile Flat Race.—Boys over 14.
Fido............ 1 Pitt............ 2
Hurdle Race.—100 yards—Boys under 12.
G Nelmes............ 1 H Callaghan 2
Hurdle Race.—120 yards—Boys under 14.
A. Hanson............ 1 S Patterson............ 2
Obstacle Race.—200 yards—Boys under 10.
A Hodgins .... 1 M Harrison............ 2
A Bayley............ 3
Egg and Spoon Race.—75 yards—Open to all Girls.
A Murray............ 1 S Branen 2
Consolation Race.
O Ringrow .... 1 G Swingar 2

At the close of the sports Lady Jenkins presented the prizes, and during the afternoon intimated her intention of giving a championship prize for the next gathering. Cheers having been given on her behalf the pupils were then regaled with a capital tea laid out in the compound.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov, 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W N Baines, B
Mr H Nelson, B
Mr R Richardson, B
Mr J G Partridge, M Cov
Miss A M C Arnold, M
Lieut-Gen Sir H Nicolson
Capt H Lowther
Capt E E Waters
Capt E S Scott
Capt P C Gabbet
Capt O Gunning
Lieut A G Cowan
Lieut A de S Burton
Lieut R St C Battine.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col W H White, B 6 mo M C
Assist Surg A Williams, B 2 mo MC
Mr W H Webb, B Cov 2 mo MC
Mr J C Carroll, B, I mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr E J Shadbolt B, 9 mo furl
Mr A L de M Mynn, Bo 2 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr J K Williams, Bo 1 mo extraordinary leave
Mr T M Cotgrave, Bo, privilege leave commuted to furl on private affairs to Aug 8, 1902
Major J J Horton-Bennett, 6 mo
Capt H B Luard, to March 14, 1901
Capt R P Wilson, 1 day
Lieut E S Gale, 1 mo
Lieut H H Bury, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W C Smyth, B
Mr E V Levinge, B Cov
Mr R Parry, B Cov
Mr A Campell, B
Mr E Verrieres, B
Mr G S Hooper B
Mr W C Hughes Bo
Col W Hailes
Lieut-Col J P Sparling
Lieut Col K M Foss
Lieut-Col A N Rogers-Harrison
Lieut W Scott
Lieut L R Vaughan.

THE RISING OF SOMALIS.

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar states that the Ogaden Somalis have risen in the Jubaland province of British East Africa. About 4,000 men are stated to be in arms, and the Foreign Office has received news that Mr. A. C. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner, who lately left the seaport of Kismayu for a tour inland, was attacked in his camp on November 13 and treacherously murdered. Troops are concentrating at Kismayu.

The news regarding the outbreak of Somalis is but scanty, though it may prove of much importance. In the wet season the scene of operations, if the rising spreads through the whole province, might be reached by steam launches and boats, but the river begins to fall in November and is very low in December and January. So long ago, as 1875 Colonel Long, who was sent from Egypt by General Gordon to explore the Juba, took a steam launch to a point 100 miles distant from its mouth, while in 1892 Captain Dundas took up the British East Africa Company's stern-wheel steamer Kenia as far as the rapids 25 miles above Bardera, beyond which navigation is impossible. The river flows at the rate of two to four knots, according to the season, from Bardera to the sea, a distance of 400 miles. The lowest part of the course of the river is through vast plains of grass interspersed with mimosa bush but above the Equator it flows through dense forests. At Bardera there is a population of 3,000 Somalis, and above it the country gets more rugged and hilly till the rapids are reached in latitude 2° 30', above which the river is full of rocks and very shallow. The population of the districts bordering the Juba which have been explored are Somalis, and constitute the southern section of the race. They have for many years been gradually pushing southward in the British sphere of influence, have driven back the Gallas, and have gained the predominant and lucrative position of controlling the outlets to the sea and possessing a monopoly of the trade from the interior. This fact, added to religious fanaticism, causes them to resent non-British European intrusion. Two tribes, the Murjerten, which occupies the district round Kismayu, and the Urgaden tribe along the coast southward, placed themselves under the protection of the British East Africa Company in the days of its existence, and it is possible that the latter tribe may be the one which has revolted.

The Somalis are a warlike race, showing courage and intelligence in fighting, for which their arms are a long spear, a short broad knife, a short club of hard wood, and a hide shield. Under European officers they have shown themselves capable of becoming well disciplined and most trustworthy soldiers. They dress in white cloth, wound round the body, and in physique are handsome both in face and figure, being tall, muscular, and active, and carrying themselves well. They are believed to be Gallas by descent greatly modified by admixture with Arab immigrands, whose religion they have adopted, though they have retained their own language.

GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

HARILAL KALYANRAI TALATI of the Dongri village, in the course of further examination on Thursday said that this year no attachment had been made. Two years ago Hussen Ashraf's land was put in auction for non-payment of revenue. It comprised about 19 acres 36 "gunthas" and was knocked down to Harkisondas, who paid Rs. 75 for the assessment. The sale was not sanctioned but as the buyer arranged with Hussen the Rs. 75 were not withdrawn. In 1898-99 Hussen's moveable property was attached It was of no value. Hence it was allowed to remain in the house on the man producing a security. There was no written order for the attachment; but the karkun himself came down to carry it out. Oomer Rahim's property was attached under similar circumstances. It was denied that Hussen and Oomer had been prevented from cultivating their lands in the famine year. As to Mithia Hansia, he had removed his cattle to Navsari, fearing an attachment. His land was attached in consequence. This having been done, he thought his animals would be safe and brought them back. They were immediately seized, but were returned on his giving a security. He had concealed about 45 maunds of jowar in his aunt's house. It was attached and taken to the "chowra". There it remained for about three days. They had not been weighed when removed from the house of Mithia's aunt. But the Patel might have done so at the "chowra". A general notice was given to the cultivators of Dangra to pay the assessment for the year 1899-1900. Out of 87 cultivators 31 were served with the notice. There was no document showing the number of attachments made during the year. It was not customary to make a report to the taluka officer, if a man furnished a security for his property under attachment and the money was paid up within the time agreed upon.

Himatram Ganpatram, Avalkarkun of Hansote, was sent to Dongra by the Mahalkari in the middle of last year to see why the assessment was not paid and to adopt measures to secure payment. He was authorised to make attachments if necessary. He had not with him any written order. A "dhed" was sent round to instruct the people to pay up the assessment; but no money came in. He then proceeded to make attachments at about four places. When making an attachment a list was drawn up of the articles seized. It was signed by him, but kept by the talati. He was informed that Mithia had concealed his jowar in his aunt's hut. She first denied all knowledge of it, but afterwards confessed the truth. There were two "kothis" (large earthen vessels) of jowar. He attached about three maunds only. He gave orders to his men to be watchful and not to allow the *kothis* to be removed. Before leaving, the mouths of the *kothis* were closed and sealed. The jowar when attached was not weighed. It was taken to the *chowra*. No more attachments were made after that day. He was sent to the Boilota village on a similar mission this year. The same procedure was followed there. He stayed at the *chowra*, called the leading men of the village before him, and asked them to persuade the people to expedite payment. He stayed at the *chowra* for four days, which was quite an unusual thing for an Avalkarkun to do. His presence there was necessary as the people of the village were lawless and given to drink. No attachment was made. It was against the Government order to do so. He was not aware that the Desais of the village and applied to the Government for assistance. At the time of his visit, reaping was in progress. He told the people that they would be allowed to keep the quantity of grain necessary for their support, and after that they would have to pay assessment to Government in proportion to the outturn of the crops. The order of the Government was that no attachment was to be made without the express sanction of the Assistant Collector of the District.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh produced a document, dated the 8th March, over the signature of the Mahalkari and in the hand writing of the witness. It called upon the talati to collect revenue from a certain person and empowered him to make attachment if necessary. The witness admitted having written the document and accounted for it by saying that it was due to some mistake. He also admitted having stated in the case of Imperatrix versus Harilal Talati that orders such as were contained in the document where being given to talatis. It was desirable to make attachment in the presence of a panch. There was no regulation on the subject, but it was customary to call a panch. It was in the discretion of the karkun or talati to hold a panchnama. He did not remember having collected a panch when he made attachments in the Dangra village.

In answer to the Mahalkari, witness said it was well-known that the people of Obha gave a great deal of trouble to the Government officers in respect of land assessment. There were many instances in which assessments remained unpaid even long after the end of the revenue years. It was well-known that the men of Koba in Olpad, of Obha in Hansote, and of Dabha in Jambusar were such that if Government officers did not act according to their wishes, they would not let them rest in peace. The people were known for their lawlessness throughout the Presidency, and many stories had been written about them.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Contested Chamber Work.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.
397-00—Framjee and D—Abdoolabhai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.
424-00—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jethmul Kanaralal—Payne G S and M.
444-00—Mantri and B—Chintamanrao Naryen Gorey vs Luana Runchordas Lowjee—Madhowjee V.
156-00—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Waman Bhowaniram vs J L Correia—Roughton and B.
580-00—Hiralal M and M—Dharamsey Damodher vs Lakmidas Liladhar and others—Unwalla and P D and D.
608-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhar Gopinath and others vs Gordhundas Goculdas—Bicknell M and M
683-00—Madhavji V—Rattansi Canjee—vs Kursandas Ramdas and others—Little and Co and Payne G S and M.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a brisk rise at Ajmere and a brisk fall at Jacobabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in almost all districts, the excess being still large in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and Khandesh. The hightest temperature in the shade was 25H at Cochin, and the lowest 42° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy at Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Indore and Negapatam.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1-72), about three-quarters of an inch at Jhansi, about half an inch at Agra, about a quarter of an inch at Calicut, Neemuch and Conimbatore, and very light showers at Madras, and Cawnpore,

Weather continues favourable for local rain in South Madras, on the Malabar, Coast and in Ceylon and the North-West Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE WAR

"STRANGE AND ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS."

Commenting on Lord Wolseley's decision to retire definitely from the post of Commander-in-Chief and not to continue in office until Lord Roberts' return, the "Daily Express" says:—It is an open secret that Lord Wolseley's relations with his political, chief have never been very cordial. The military experts whose views and counsels should have been accepted with the promptest acquiescence, has, in truth, been continuously ignored. From the commencement of the Boer trouble—before it indeed, and long before—Lord Wolseley had raised his protests against the subordination of the national military needs to the smaller passing questions of party finance. The schism now reported, will assuredly entail remarkable consequences. We may look for some strange and astonishing revelations within the next week or two. In speaking out Lord Wolseley will adopt the proper patriotic course, for he will make it plain that many, if not all, of the disappointments and rebuffs of this recent anxious season might have been avoided had the Government listened to his advice. In one shape or other, written or spoken, and, if the latter, almost immediately, seeing that Parliament meets on December 3, we may certainly expect from him some very serious and damaging charges, which those impugned will find it difficult to rebut.

Lord On Wolseley's departure from Pall Mall his duties as Commander-in-Chief (until the arrival of Lord Roberts) will devolve upon Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant-General.

The War Office officials (says the "Manchester Courier") do not like the rapid growth of Lord Kitchener to positions of influence, and they were careful to let out the news of Lord Kitchener's promotions as soon as it reached them. There are, as a matter of fact, serious differences of opinion between the existing authorities in Pall Mall and the members of the Government. The War Office even made an attempt to defy the Government, and, so far as the chief officials on the military side are concerned, the result is seen in the resolve of Lord Wolseley to leave his post as Commander-in-Chief next week: Lord Wolseley is sick of the whole business. He has been between the upper and the nether millstone for the last five years, and the attempt of the permanent officials to put obstacles in the way of the Cabinet, who after all, represent the country, has proved the necessary last straw.

Odol
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VISITORS BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE, will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, as well as at the NEW SECRETARIAT between 10 *a.m., and* 6 *p.m., from* 14*th December*, 1900.

Government House, Malabar Point,
13*th December*, 1900.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J. Galley, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta (2nd inst.), with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J. Sandilands, arrived in harbour on thursday from Calcutta (17th ult.) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain M Saporiti, Sailing to-day from the stream inspection of the Health Officer, at Balet Pier at 10 a.m., sharp:—For Genoa—Captain and Mrs Boyd, Commander John Enstace Lieutenant and Mrs Field, Hon L C Palk, Revd H Foote Mr H F Forster, Mr Husain Mr Mulick, Mr A Lawles and 42 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Simla, 1,040 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 85 cases opium, 53 horses and the following passengers:—Mr. A. E. Jailbel and friend, Mr. M. Atmoyon and friend, Mr. V. Anderia, Mr. M. J. Lubrez, Miss Harden, Assistant Surgeon Mercado, Miss Moore, Major McLeod, Mr. Doolan, Mr. Green, Rev. Waller, Captain Forsier, Mr. Fonseca, and 17 natives and 146 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Fororie	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			M M & Co
Massilia	2905	Lyon			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			P & O Co
Quito	2152	Batra			T M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Amra	170	Pigott			M M & Co
Sirdar	2191	Rawlings			Bombay & Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			J M & Co
Hambleton	1951	Galley			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
B	Taber	1888	Coates			H C Joosub
C	Wartburg	3515	Littlzen	Calcutta	15-12	Glade & Co
F	Hilierag	2051	Cunningham			M M & Co
H & J	Castleventry	1915	Laing	Fleetwood		M M & Co
M	Barque Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	20-12	H S Sidick
N	Rheinfels	1773	Dewers	Hamburg	15-12	Glade & Co
P	Bithynia	3165	Bo lle	Genoa	29-12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	22-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Satranjee	547	Ahmed	Karachee	15-12	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar	15-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Hispania	2013	Hamilton	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G Co
3	R Rubattino	3041	Saporite	Genoa	15-12	G Delaya
4	Bisagno	1599	Maganzini	Hongkong	17-12	G Delaya
5	Sheikh	2528	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
7	Peninsular	3045	Leigh	China	18-12	P & O S N Co
16	Bouldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Kola	497	Robertson	Karachee	14-12	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Nurani s.	Sandilands	Calcutta Nov 17.
	Hambleton s.	Galley	Calcutta Dec 2.
	Simla s.	Bamber	Busech Dec 4.
14	Caledonia s.	Gordon	London.
	Comeric s.	Kennedy	Calcutta Dec 3.
	Rasmora s.	Lennan	Calcutta
	Setos s.	Carstens	Zanzibar Dec 1.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rheinfels, Dewers, for Hamburg &c,
" Wartburg, Zittlzen, for Calcutta.
" R Rubattino, Saporiti, for Genoa &c.

The steamer Simla entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V. F.

Bombay, 15th December.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant.

2. A Guard-of-Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday next the 19th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Dress—Review Order Khaki

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the following members viz. "F" Company No 3182 Volunteer A S Zuzuarte from 12th December 1900 to 12th June 1901, "G" Company No 3089 Volunteer A Mendoza from the 12th December 1900 to 12th June 1901.

4. "F" Company will parade at Mazagon station at 8-15 p.m, on Monday next the 17th instant and march to their private Parade Ground for a Lecture on Advance Guards &c,

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms, Puttles to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief, and the remainder will parade for 6th B L Gun Drill.

2. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge to-day at 3-15 p. m. to convey members of No 2 Company to Gun Target Practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V.A.

Notice.

Members requiring tickets for the Annual Club Cinderella on the 31st instant are requested to apply to the Secretaries for the same before the 18th as owing to the members already applied for it is not likely that any tickets will be issued after the latter date.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 6th DECEMBER 1900.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral.)—Merbecke.
Hymns—254, 268, 556, and 551.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—333, 51 and 203.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Turle and Walmisley.
The collections are for the Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbeche).—Hymns—47, 318 and 224.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—185, 537, and 143.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—332, 433 and 24.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).—Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeil.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer,—Holy Communion, and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts. Special offertories for Church Expense Fund.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—37, 309, 318 and 539.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 50, 269, 232 and 463.

Daily Services.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8 15 p.m.—Thursday Short Service and Advent address.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 86, and 9-12
Hymns—6, 160 and 183.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Psalm 93, tune 131, Hymns 52 289, second tune 142 and 133.
Collection for Church Expenses,

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—355 and 176.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 217, 203 and 52.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins with sermons and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

7-30 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Esplanade, Bombay.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—20, 308, 352, Psalm 25 tune 152.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns—354, 319, and 268.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns—353, 108, and 52.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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15 LEADING ARTICLES: Lord Northcote's Tour—To Popularise Currency Notes.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory—Forest Administration in the Central Provinces.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Life of Father Goreh—The Outlook in China.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Help from England—Lord Curzon and the Eurasians—The Gujarati Passage.
19 Reviews.
20 Rejected Addresses—Custom's Circular—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Military News.
21 The Exposition of St. Francis Zavier—The City Mortality—Plague.
22 Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Corporation and the Tramways.
23 Calling on Sundays—Matriculation Examination.
24 The Anti-British Demonstration at Marseilles—Indian Crop Prospects—The History Paper—Bombay Port Trust.
25 High Court—Appellate Side—Death of Mr. Hesketh-Biggs—Salt in Sind—High Court—Original Side—Bombay Education Society's School—Bombay Command Orders.
26 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Shipping Intelligence—Passengers Per s.s. Indus—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 30th November.
27-28 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List—Passengers by the Homeward Mail.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—PATERSON—November 23, at Edinburgh, W M Crawford, Indian Civil Service, to Annie, daughter of Dr M Paterson, rector, Moray House Training College, Edinburgh.

WORDSWORTH—BILL—November 22, in Florence, at the Palazzo Vecchio, and afterwards at the Church of the Holy Trinity, W Wordsworth, C I E, of Villa Wordsworth Capri and Sockbridge, Westmoreland, late of the Indian Educational Department, to Maria Shonnard, widow of the late Lt.-Colonel I H Bill, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and eldest daughter of the late General W Hays of the U S Army. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTH.

ROLLAND—December 4, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant A Rolland, R E, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRABBE—December 10, at 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, Gladys Abbot, infant daughter of Wm. Crabbe.

GOODMAN—December 10, at Rayapuram, Madras, James McDonald, late Station Master, Madras Railway, aged 38 years, 11 months and 25 days.

MICHAEL—December 9, at the Campbell Hospital Calcutta, Vera, the only and beloved child of Mr and Mrs M J Michael, of Dacca, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

THE New Zealand Year Book is as usual most interesting reading. The condition and progress of the islands, material and mental, is set forth in each department by experts, and while we are given many items that are bound to be more or less technical, the reader who does not care to assimilate statistics gets a very satisfactory idea of the country from the descriptive pages of this volume. The charts giving the proportions of the increase or decrease of the different products and the trade of the islands are so clear that it is quite easy to understand the position without wading through columns of figures or explanatory notes. The section on the Thermal Springs has an interest for every one, New Zealander or other, for there can be no doubt that these mineral waters are some of the most potent in the world. Two interesting papers that illustrate the risks and adventures incidental to climbing among the New Zealand mountains lighten the pages of the Year-Book. There are some excellent photographs of the scenery that is so famous and an itinerary through the chief places and rivers of interest, New Zealand increases steadily in population and in trade. Its people are enterprising and its administration active. The climate no doubt gives vigor to both, and there is room for considerable expansion, for all the Crown lands have not yet been taken up. The facilities granted in connection with these should encourage settlers. Of all its products, wool is still the staple export of New Zealand, though many reasons tend to modify the supply of late years. In 1899 there was a falling-off of nearly two and a quarter million pounds from the year before, caused partly by the dry and unfavorable season, as well as by the fact that sheep are now being bred more for the frozen meat, than for the wool market. It does not follow that this swing of the pendulum may not be reversed or moderated, for in the last twelve years the impulse has been to a steady increase in the wool clip. And wool still heads the trade statistics. The wheat harvest in 1899 was twice that of 1898, and the exports were six times as much. The present year's outturn has decreased but is still a large advance on former years. All sorts of grain are being more and more cultivated. But it is in frozen meat that New Zealand has made most progress. In 1899 no less than 208 millions of pounds were sent out of the country, these figures include 48,137 hares, and four and three-quarter million rabbits, showing that the rabbit nuisance has at last been made to a certain extent profitable. Gold was produced in the year ending 31st March, 1900, throughout all the districts of New Zealand to the amount of over one and-a-half million pounds sterling. The greater portion of the gold is still got from alluvial workings, though more is being taken yearly from gold-bearing quartz with in consequence a prospect of permanent industry. Silver does not seem to be very plentiful. Coal, copper, chrome, antimony and manganese are the other chief sources of revenue from the mines. The question of the coal-supply of the world makes the increase in the output of that mineral in New Zealand a matter of considerable interest. In 1878, the first year in which statistics are available for those islands, over 162,000 tons of coal were raised, the output rose steadily until in 1899, it was close on a million tons. The West Coast of the Middle Island contains a supply of bituminous coal equal, if not superior, to coal of the same class in any part of the world. New Zealand has hitherto, however, imported more fuel than she exported but in ever decreasing proportion. It is certain that before long the coal of the Middle Island will enable New Zealand to dispense with imports from other countries and will besides add appreciably to the world's supply. Steamers have long coaled regularly at her ports.

Kauri-gum, of which New Zealand has the monopoly, continues to be dug up in large quantities, and the supply does not seem to be giving out, for the diggers last year brought to the surface, over a thousand tons more than in 1898. The industry gives employment to 7,000 persons, including Maoris and aliens. The gum varies much in quality, that in the Cape Colville peninsula being the purest, of a rich brown colour when scraped. That obtained from swamps is much darker and fetches a lower price, and the gum taken from the forks of living trees is also considered of poor quality. The more transparent it is the better, some being used as a substitute for amber in manufacturing mouth-pieces for pipes, etc. The greater part of the kauri-gum is used in the making of the best oil varnishes in every country, for which purpose it holds the chief place in the market. England and North America absorb almost the whole output of these islands. Its average value is over £54 per ton. In many of the kauri fields which were thought to be exhausted new layers have been discovered, showing that two or three kauri forests must have disappeared or been destroyed by fire in past ages, each leaving its layer of gum in the ground. At first the diggers merely grubbed up the earth finding what they sought close to the surface. The next workers had to dig deeper to ten or twelve inches with a spear, and when that layer was exhausted more enterprising men dived in with a gum-spear, eight to ten feet long, to discover its whereabouts in the swamps and then drove in a hook to bring it to the surface. The result of the want of system in exploiting the gum fields is that everywhere deep holes were dug and left unfilled, in the search for it even the roads were often treated in this manner. Much worse, the digger found cutting down and clearing away the tea tree and fern covering the gum fields too much trouble, so he put a match to it and burnt away what stood in his light. Of course the fire spread, and he destroyed in this way an enormous area, the soil being ruined as well as the vegetation, leaving bare white pipeclay, which as an agricultural medium is worse then useless. The diggers employed in the gum industry are of different kinds, diggers proper whose livelihood it is, settlers who dig to add to their earnings from land, the Maoris who take to it when their land gets exhausted, and the Austrians who emigrate here and combine to do the work systematically. They camp in groups, digging in the swamps in summer and on the hills in winter. They work with wonderful industry and persistence, searching the whole field thoroughly as they go, and leaving practically nothing behind. They live frugally, though they have found now that this work needed more food than easy agricultural labour at home, and as they earn on an average £3 to £5 a week they can afford to nourish themselves. They return to Austria when they have made enough money, besides sending home supplies to bring out relatives to share the kauri harvest. An Act to regulate this industry came into force on 1st January, 1899, not a day before it was needed, for as the gum is still the best discovered for use in the manufacture of fine varnish a regulation of its supply was called for to prevent the careless and wasteful method so long followed in its pursuit.

The fruit industry is a considerable one as every variety of fruit does well in some part of the Islands, the olive flourishes in the north giving heavy crops, promising well for oil purposes, oranges, lemons, and limes do well in the Auckland District. Vinegrowing is successful in many parts, tons of fruit grown under glass find ready buyers, and an Italian expert, in 1895, held the opinion that it would be possible to manufacture wine and raisins from vines grown in the country. The banana is acclimatised and does well in the far north. Apples and all other fruits of the temperate zone succeed and cider is becoming an important manufacture. The indigenous hemp industry has increased steadily, but strange to say no one has been able to improve on the process for preparing the fibre in use with the natives of sixty years ago, though Government has offered large bonuses to tempt inventors of a better process. New Zealand is singular in many ways. Its bachelors far exceeded spinsters in numbers but this proportion has at last been conquered, and in the 1896 census it was seen that there were in the whole country an excess of 1,786 spinsters over bachelors. In some districts, however, bachelors still head the list, perhaps this is the reason that in 1893, the serious step of admitting women to the franchise was taken. About 76 per cent. of those entitled to vote make use of their privilege. They form a very fair proportion of the number of voters, being in many places two-thirds, everywhere more than half of the whole. Old Age Pensions have been established in New Zealand since 1898, and the Bill has worked smoothly and satisfactorily. It is such a success that it offers very little matter for comment. It is, perhaps, an advantage from the point of view of the revenue that there were but 24,800 persons of the age of sixty-five years and upwards, and only 40 per cent. of these were qualified for old-age pensions. The full pension is £18 a year, from which for each pound of income above £34, one pound is deducted. The cost of the working of the Act for the first year was only £510, for the next it was £2,360, but the number of pensions granted was much more numerous and spread over a much larger area. Whether this measure will draw too many emigrants to the shores of these progressive islands remains to be seen.

NOTHING has been lost by the little delay of the Corporation in coming to a decision on the report of the Tramway's Committee issued last week. Rather has there been a substantial gain, for at the meeting on Thursday the position was made somewhat clearer by correspondence which was placed before the Council. The most hopeful feature of the Committee's recommendations was that in which they asked that Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. should make a firm offer of their proposals for the purchase of the Tramways. Without waiting for the formal request which would have followed the adoption of the report, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. have put forward their offer in as definite a shape as is possible in the present circumstances. They very reasonably state that they cannot go to the market without something tangible on which to raise funds, and they therefore asked that the Corporation should undertake to make over to them the concessions for the tramways and the electric lighting, subject to their success in raising the requisite capital within three months. That places the decision of the question a month beyond the 12th February, which the Committee had in the first instance recommended as the date for definite offers from the various parties concerned in the negociations. The date fixed by the bidders, however, probably represents a much earlier solution of the question than would have been possible had they waited until the Corporation had passed the report. Taking note of the objection to a lease for fifty years they offer to accept a term of forty-two years, as being the shortest period which will give them a sufficient return for their money having regard to the cost of adopting electric traction and the comparatively easy terms on which the city will eventually acquire the tram system. They lay stress upon the necessity of the lighting concession going along with the trams as a condition of their success. It is well understood that the right to supply electricity for lighting purposes is a very valuable possession and were its disposal not involved with the question of the trams it would be seriously open to doubt whether the Corporation would be wise in allowing it to pass into the hands of any private company. But the proposed conversion of the system of traction on the tram lines suggests that the city will not lose by permitting the company which erects a generating station for that purpose to supply electricity for public and private lighting. There will be an economy of capital, power and management in having the two concessions worked by one company and those advantages will have their value when the city is ultimately in the position to take over the direct control of the lighting and the trams. The alternative recommendation of the Committee to employ Mr. Gordon, who undertook to induce capitalists in England to purchase the tramway system, albeit described as fatuous, has strengthened the position of the Corporation. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. are not unnaturally anxious that no other broker should be engaged by the Corporation, and on the other hand the little element of competition in the matter coupled with the objection of some members to the payment of a fee, has induced Mr. Gordon to forego his request for £300 to meet expenses and to trust to the Corporation for fair treatment, should he succeed in bringing an offer which the Municipality can accept. That he will succeed, if entrusted with the mission, he has every confidence. In the light of the letters from Mr. Gordon and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. it was clear that the Corporation were able to go a little further than was indicated by the report of the Committee. Mr. Mehta, therefore, amended the motion, which he had previously moved, by a substitution of terms which will save a great deal of time. He proposed that on the lines laid down in the report the Municipal Commissioner, in consultation with a Committee of seven, be empowered to conduct negociations with the bidders and any other parties who might come forward and to report as early as possible such proposals or recommendations as they considered most practicable and beneficial. There was a natural difficulty about entrusting this Committee with power to finally close with any offer that might be made, but the Corporation was almost unanimously felt that the offer of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. formed a good basis to go upon. Apart from Mr. J. R. Greaves, whose amendment signified total opposition to any change in the relations with the present company, the only opposition to the proposal came from members who thought that a better bargain might be made for the city if the concessions at the disposal of the Corporation were widely advertised. That view, however, received no support outside the quarter from which it emanated and the Council, very wisely we think, accepted the original motion as amended to meet the new development of the Tramways question.

THE discovery of a true manna on the bamboos of the Central Provinces during the early months of this year was not only a boon to the people but it was a matter of considerable interest to botanists. A report on the subject furnished by Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., has been published as an "Agricultural Ledger." He points out that a substance, called "Bamboo Manna," has been known for many years among native physicians in India, but the term is generally accepted to refer to the silicious concretion found inside the stems of various species of bamboo and called "Banslochan" or "Tabashir." This substance is not an exudation and instead of being sweet as the name "Bamboo Manna" would imply is perfectly tasteless. La Maout's and Decaisne's "System of Botany," however, refers to a sugary pith, which in certain circumstances exudes from the nodes of certain species of bamboo and solidifies into pure sugar. But the spontaneous secretion of such a substance on the stems of bamboos, had not until this year been recorded by Indian travellers or the most recent writers on the subject. The interesting discovery of this true manna on the bamboos of the Central Provinces was made in connection with the famine. In times of scarcity the seed of the bamboo which appears after flowering, at long and irregular intervals, is used as a food-grain by the people. Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Forest Divisional Officer of Chanda in the Central Provinces, who discovered the manna, states that the year being abnormally dry the entire bamboo areas of forest for some miles along the Wardha river flowered in November last, and the whole area was shedding ripe seed from early in January, which was quite unusual. The seeds became a great source of food for thousands of poor people during the famine. While making an inspection of the bamboo seeded forest in February Mr. Lowrie noticed the culms in the clumps streaked with what appeared to be a white brittle gum. The Gonds who were with him had never seen this substance on the bamboos before and could not tell what it was. On collecting and tasting some of it Mr. Lowrie found the stuff to be perfectly sweet and then the men with him began collecting it in handfuls. This sugary deposit extended for about five feet along the culms, though entirely absent towards the tops, and appeared at the nodes of the bamboo as well as on the stems between the nodes. A quantity of the manna was sent to the Reporter on Economic Products who forwarded it to Mr. Hooper for examination and report. He received it in the form of cylindrical or flattened pieces about an inch long, white or brownish in colour. It had a slight peculiar odour and a sweet taste. On analysis its chief constituent was found to be sacchorose related to, if not identical with, cane sugar. The exact percentage of sugar in its composition was 95·63, the other constituents being water 2·66, glucose ·75 and ash ·96. The manna is thus quite wholesome and might, says Mr. Hooper, be used with impunity for making sweetmeats in the place of ordinary sugar. Other mannas which are well-known and valued in India for their aperient, expectorant and tonic properties are Tarangabin, or the "manna of the desert" obtained from the camel thorn of Persia, Guzangabin, a product of the tamarisk of Persia and Arabia, and shirkhist which is also found in Persia on a shrub called "cotoneaster nummularia. The pines of the Himalayas, the "Eucalyptus viminalis," which grows on the Nilgiris and the wild plantain of the Bombay Presidency secrete mannas of minor importance.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA, accompanied by his Private Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe. The Bishop of Lucknow was also a passenger by the same steamer.

MR. MARTYN has taken up the post of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to arrive in Calcutta from tour on Thursday.

SIR EDWARD S. SYMES, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, is expected to arrive in Rangoon next week, from leave.

THERE were three cases of plague and three deaths from that cause reported in Calcutta on Monday, the total mortality being 118.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HANBURY, who has been offered the Managership of the Eastern Bengal State Railway has applied for six months' extension of leave.

THE portrait of Bishop Johnson, Dr. Welldon's predecessor, will be unveiled in the Town Hall, Calcutta, by Sir John Woodburn on January 9th. Mr. Speed is the artist.

THE approximate gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the week ending 1st December was Rs. 1,16,940 against Rs. 1,15,229 in the corresponding period of last year.

A FRESH village, named Narampur Dinga, in the Gurdaspur district, has become infected with plague. It has a population of 248, and is close to the other infected villages in the district.

No cholera cases were reported from Jammu province during the week ending 2nd December. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 50 cases and 24 deaths, between 27th November and 2nd December; in Kashmir 74 cases and 14 deaths.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 8th instant show 1,889 deaths, against 2,140 in the week preceding. There was a decrease from 560 to 329 in the Bombay Presidency, and from 610 to 523 in Mysore State. The mortality in Bengal rose from 798 to 878, Patna district being the worst.

CONSEQUENT on the grant of a year's furlough to Mr. W. A. Gayer, an assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, Mr. E. Priestley, an inspector of police in the Bombay Presidency, has been appointed to officiate, and is posted to Hyderabad.

ATTENTION is directed to a letter from the office of the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway with reference to a slight delay which has arisen in opening of the new extention of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Howrah station, and to the running of the mails from and to Bombay. The opening of the extension is now definitely announced.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 359 Hindus, 55 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 443, the death-rate being 50·9 per mille and the mean for the ten previous years being 44·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 4, small-pox 1, measles 1, fevers 152, dysentry 54, diarrhœa 6 and other causes 225.

THE Home Department Notification, dated the 7th March, 1900, prohibiting the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the Sind Act extend or have been applied, from certain specified plague infected areas, has been cancelled so far as the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is concerned.

A COURT-MARTIAL, which opened at Trincomalee on the 23rd of last month, to enquire into allegations of insubordination against certain men of the Royal Garrison Artillery stationed there, is still proceeding, and is likely to continue for another fortnight, thus forming one of the longest Court Martials held in Ceylon for a long time. Insubordination, too, is reported to have taken place amongst the men of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, who are guarding the Boer prisoners at Diyatalawa Camp. Attention has been called to these matters in a General Order, issued by H. E. the Major-General, who appeals to Officers, Warrant and N. C. officers, and men to co-operate in bringing about a better state of things. It is gratifying to note that no complaints have been made against the Gloucester Regiment.

THE Pasteur Institute at Kasauli is a small undertaking at present, but there can be no doubt that its sphere of usefulness will extend rapidly unless it is crippled by want of funds. The Government of India have done their share in securing it a fair start and in making an annual grant, their object being to secure the prompt treatment of British soldiers bitten by mad dogs instead of having to send the men to Paris. The public generally, both European and Native, are free to resort to the Institute, and it is only just therefore that its claims to consideration as regards donations and subscriptions should be generously recognised. Appeals to Indian municipalities have been made, but if the example set by Calcutta is followed, the response will be most disappointing. The Municipal Commissioners in the capital have refused to make any grant-in-aid and they are too narrow-minded to reconsider the question. In Upper India a more liberal view may perhaps be taken, particularly in the Punjab where natives have subscribed liberally to the Institute. The circulation of subscription lists in all large towns throughout India seems now to be required. Even if only a few thousand rupees were forthcoming they would be a help, and the charitably inclined may be reminded that the poorest coolie in the land will receive as much attention at Kassauli as the British officer who goes there for treatment.

ALTHOUGH several railways are now making considerably less profits than at the same time last year, the gross earnings to the 24th November last are 82 lakhs better than up to the same date in 1899. A statement published in the "Gazette" on the number of Companies in India and the capital invested in the same, shows them at 1,340 and the paid up capital at 35 1-2 crores. There was again a large increase of average capital in Bengal due to the extinction of many native provident societies. Of 356 such societies in Bengal at the commencement of 1897-98 all but 93 had disappeared by the 1st April 1899, and of these 66 ceased to exist in the year under report, while no new ones were started. Thus in Bengal the movement has already practically collapsed. In Bombay it is still active, and though the number of new societies formed was less than the number of those which ceased to exist, there are still 182 such companies at work. Nearly 18 crores of rupees, or over 50 per cent. of paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool and silk. Of this the Bombay Presidency accounts for 11 crores, and Bengal for 4 1-2 crores, the capital being chiefly invested in the cotton industry in the case of Bombay, and in jute mills and presses in the case of Bengal. Trading companies have a paid-up capital of over 5 2-3 crores, of which a quarter of a crore is invested in coasting and river steamer companies and over 2 1-4 crores in railways and tramways. In the previous year the paid-up capital invested in coasting river steamer companies was nearly 1 1-4 crores. The decrease in the year under review is due to the India General Steam Navigation Company (which had a paid-up capital of Rs. 97,48,100, at the end of 1898-99, having gone into liquidation on the 8th April 1899. The amount invested in tea, coffee and other plantations is 3 1-2 crores, of which over 3 crores is held in Bengal, which also possesses the great bulk invested in mining and quarrying companies. There were 293 companies limited by guarantee at the close of 1899, and of them 34 ceased working and 34 new ones were registered. No less than 175 of them are provident companies registered in Bombay.

MR. ERNEST DOWSON, Sergeant in Lumsden's Horse, contributes a sketch of an incident in the South African campaign with a description of a trooper's sensations when under fire for first time to "Blackwood's" for December.

IN all, 371 ladies are attending the different lectures at Berlin University. Of these 253 are Germans and 118 foreigners. The senior lady is sixty-one years old. Of the total number 348 are spinsters, nineteen are married, and four are widows.

A SPECIAL Imperial Commission has left St. Petersburg for Moukden, says a "Mail" telegram, in order to carefully pack the MSS. of the eleventh and twelfth centuries which were looted from the Palace in that city. The MSS. will then be transported to St. Petersburg, as among them are believed to be some of priceless value.

Two of the accused in the Goldfields Forgery Case have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and two others have been discharged. In passing sentence the Judge remarked that he dealt leniently with the accused as they evidently were not aware of the seriousness of the offence they were committing.

THE disturbing powers of one man with a big voice were well illustrated at a recent political meeting in Glasgow, but seldom has a row had so laughable a sequel. The fellow would persist in interjecting remarks, and, as he happened to be in the middle of a long seat, and ensconced among friends, it seemed hopeless to extinguish him. Persuasion and threats both failed, and the meeting seemed on the point of proving a fiasco till a man in the front seats rose and shouted: "Shut up, Smith, or I'll send for the wife." Of course, the audience roared; even the interrupter's friends laughed uproariously, as well they might, for Mrs. Smith, it transpired, was a terror in her locality.

ACCORDING to the "Journal des Debats" of the 12th ultimo, the exports of cane sugar from Annam have increased in a very remarkable manner. In 1898, as stated in the Indo-China Customs statistics, 266,180 kilogs., representing a value of nearly £3,000, were exported. In 1899, the exports rose to 399,750 kilogs., valued at £4,477, for white sugar, and 89,950 kilogs., valued at £1,900, for brown sugar, giving a total for the year of 489,700 kilogs., valued at £6,377. During the first six months of 1,900, the increase is still more marked, the quantity exported to France being 533,995 kilogs. of white sugar, valued at £6,000, and 886,855 kilogs. of brown sugar, valued at £7,100, a total quantity of 1,420,850 kilogs.

DR. DONOLDSON SMITH gave an interesting account before the Royal Geographical Society of his recent expedition from Berbera to Lake Rudolph and thence to Fort Berkely on the Nile. In longitude 31·5 and latitude 5·6 the explorers came upon a new tribe of natives, the "Magors." These natives were of heavy build, with high cheekbones, and indulged in the raised tatooing typical about the Nile. The men wore collars of beads, which pushed their chins high up in the air, and did their hair up in a great chignon, composed chiefly of clay and ostrich feathers. Over their backs hung leopard skins and zebra tails below the elbows, and around their waists bells were suspended by slender cords. The women, who were good-looking, carried countless necklaces of beads reaching to the waist, and large bracelets and ankets of ivory, brass and iron.

TOWARDS the close of his career, Sir Henry Hawkins, on arriving at a railway station, was at once accosted by a rough-looking fellow, who seemed very anxious to assist him in handling his baggage. Struck with his friendliness, Sir Henry said "You seem very desirous of helping me, my man." "That I am, sir," replied the rough, "you once did me a very good turn." "Yes?" asked the judge. "When, and where, pray?" "Well," said the fellow, "it was when ye 'ung Crooked Billy. Me and Billy once was pals, but we fell out, and Billy says as 'ow next time he dropped eyes on me 'e'd do for me with a knife. And so 'e would, sir, if you 'adn't 'ung 'im in time. So I'd like to do you a good turn too, Sir 'Enery."

THE Ogaden Somalis, against whom a punitive expedition, in which Indian troops will take part, is about to be sent, inhabit the southern portion of British Somaliland, over which a British Protectorate was proclaimed in 1884. Since that date certain tracts have been ceded to Abyssinia, when a fresh boundary was determined, only three years ago. The area occupied by the Ogadens extends over territory beyond the British border-line, as far south as the river Juba. They are a nomadic tribe of warlike Mahomedans, who have given King Menelek considerable trouble. Some time ago the British Government contemplated sending an expedition against them, but this threat was not put into force, because of complications elsewhere. The present expedition is apparently not connected in any way with the troubles in the East Africa Protectorate which culminated, on the 13th ultimo, in the murder of Mr. Jenner, Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland.

THE "Indian Social Reformer" wishes to note with great pleasure and thankfulness a unique feature of his Excellency the Viceroy's tour through Southern India, namely, that he was nowhere greeted by the nautch girl. She used to be everywhere at one time, "on railway platforms, in processions and in durbars. It seemed as if we had lost the faculty of rejoicing in anything without rejoicing in the sight of dancing girls. The band, the nautch and the betel formed a tripod of human existence in India. The nautch is a relic of the barbaric age when greatness was measured by luxury and voluptuousness. It is altogether out of harmony with the spirit of a civilisation which demands that woman shall no longer be a slave, and man, in whatever station born, shall be judged by his readiness to sacrifice the pleasures of the senses on the altar of duty. Lord Curzon has preached the gospel of work and righteousness to prince and to soldier. It was peculiarly appropriate that the nautch girl should have been banished from his presence."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, with English mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour at noon yesterday.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

HOME.

AN explosion took place on the 28th, at powder works near Ipswich, by which three men were killed.

Arsenic in Beer.—In the Manchester district a large number of persons are suffering from arsenical poisoning, the arsenic being alleged to have been consumed in Beer.

Drama.—At St. James's Theatre last week there was presented a comedy by "John Oliver Hobbes," entitled "The Wisdom of the Wise." At the Haymarket on Tuesday there was produced a comedy by Captain Marshall, "The Second in Command."

Ecclesiastical.—We publish the Bishop of London's introduction to the report of the Conference held last month on "The Doctrine of the Holy Communion and its Expression in Ritual," with a brief summary of the contents of the report.

Labour.—At the Penrhyn Quarries last week it was intimated that work would not be let in certain galleries, whereupon the men in other galleries refused to work, and the quarries were closed altogether. The men are migrating to South Wales.—A lock-out of bricklayers in the northern counties began on the 24th.

Law and Police.—Messrs. Farquhar, North, and Co., obtained judgment last week for £1,000 against the "Daily Chronicle" for certain comments on a suit brought by the plaintiffs against a customer.—Mrs. Marie Tremo...er has obtained a divorce from her husband, a captain in the Lancashire Fusiliers, on the ground of his desertion and adultery.—Mr. F. Hodgkinson, late Consul at Bremerhaven, for stealing a Government telegraph code book, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.—Mr. B. Lake, solicitor, is now further charged with mis-appropriating £9,000 out of £15,000 entrusted to him by Mr. F. Cavendish.

London.—Before the Port of London Commission on the 27th, Sir T. Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, gave evidence.

Mr. Asquith spoke on the 23rd at a celebration of the jubilee of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. He agreed with Lord Rosebery that for the business of Empire we wanted thoroughly equipped business-men. The question of international competition was ultimately one of education, and a stimulating example was furnished in what was being done on the Continent and in America.

Royal Geographical Society.—At a meeting of this society on the 26th, Mr. J. E. Moore read a paper on his expedition of last year to Lake Tanganyika and the country to the north of it.

Tea and Coffee.—The consumption of tea per head in 1899 was—in the United Kingdom 5·98lb., in Germany 0·11 lb., in Holland 1·39lb., in France, 0·06lb., in the United States 0·96lb., in Australasia 7·7olb., and in Canada 4·72lb.

The Dover Canteen case.—Master-Gunner Acheson charged with wilfully giving false evidence at the Court-martial on Second Lieutenant a Beckett, was honourably acquitted on the 22nd.

The funeral of Sir Arthur Sullivan took place on the 27th in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE EMPIRE.

Ashanti.—Chief Kobina Cherry, a ringleader of rebellion, was captured on November 14.

British East Africa.—The Ogaden Somalis have risen against the Government in Jubaland. Mr A. C. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner, has been murdered.

Penny Postage will be established to the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal from the United Kingdom on and after December 1.

Uganda.—According to letters dated September 16 everything was then quiet in the kingdom of Uganda, and the trouble in the Nandi country had not spread.

The War.—Lord Roberts reports a plot against his life. The police on November 16 arrested five Italians, four Greeks, and a Frenchman, who are charged with intending to explode a mine in St. Mary's Church during service, on November 18.—Lord Roberts reports small engagements with the Boers near Frenkfort and at Dalnsfontein. Large captures of stock are reported from Klerksdorp and Heiderberg. General Clements, moving towards Rustfontein, was opposed by Delarey, who had from 800 to 1,000 men with three guns. The enemy were completely dispersed. A fierce attack on Brakpan was successfully repelled by 17 of our men. Three Boers were killed and a Transvaal flag was captured.—Arrangements are being made for the return to Johannesburg of 2,000 refugees on condition that they enrol themselves as a town guard.—Our Cape Town correspondent says that for some time past the recrudescence of hostile feeling towards the British Empire by colonial sympathizers with the Republics has caused grave anxiety. The loyal Press demands the proclamation of martial law.—Sir Redvers Buller visited Exeter on the 22nd, and received the freedom of the city and a sword of honour.—Orders have been issued for the disembodiment of 21 battalions of Militia.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking correspondent says it is a misconception to speak of peace negotiations between the Chinese and the foreign Ministers in Peking. No negotiations are possible until the Chinese have accepted the terms of the conjoint Note, not yet presented.—Our Shanghai correspondent says that according to Peking advices the United States Government refuses to join in the demand for the death penalty on high officials connected with the outrages.—According to a semi-official paper at Vienna, there is a disposition on the part of the Powers to modify the demands which are to be put forward as the basis of a peace treaty with China.—Kalgan was occupied by the column under Count Yorck on November 18.—Our Peking correspondent says that the Russians, though they undertook to return the Tientsin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway to the allied troops, have suddenly announced that they will retain the railway till their troops are withdrawn from Chili.—At Shanghai a serious disturbance was caused on the 25th by French soldiers in the British settlement.

Denmark.—A political crisis has occurred, the Government having a majority in neither House.

France.—Mr. Kruger landed at Marseilles on the 22nd and was received with loud acclamations by an enormous concourse of people. Replying to an address of welcome he said that the war waged against them was a war of barbarians; but they would never surrender. Mr. Kruger arrived at Paris on the 24th and was again received by an immense crowd. He was conducted in a state carriage to the Elysee, where he had a brief interview with President Loubet, who a little later returned the visit. On the 26th Mr. Kruger visited the grounds and buildings of the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Kruger on the 27th visited the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. At the Hotel de Ville he was addressed by the Presidents of the Paris Municipality and of the Seine Department Council, and in reply reiterated his demand for arbitration. On the 28th Mr. Kruger visited an exhibition of the various projects for the monument to the late Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil. One of his supporters states that Mr. Kruger hopes to obtain arbitration by appealing to popular opinion in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Hungary and Russia.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on the 23rd the question of the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal was discussed.—We give details of the Imperial financial estimates.

Russia.—The illness of the Tsar is pursuing a normal course, and his general condition is satisfactory.

Obituary.—M. Valfrey; Sir A. Dingli; Capt. G. A. Douglas, R.N.; Lt.-Gen. R. T. Glyn; Dr. Mortimer Granville; Maj.-Gen. J. W. Hoggan; Deputy Surg-Gen. G. Mackay; the Rev. A. Peache; Col. F. C. St. John; Maj. A. F. Studdert; Commander H. Talbot; Sir J. H. Walker.

Sugar Bounties.—A conference on this subject has been held in Vienna.—*Times.*

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is notified for information that the 1st Norfolk Regiment will sail for Calcutta *en route* to Dum Dum in the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Clive" on the 20th January. The Embarkation of the Regiment will be carried out as follows:—The Detachment at Deolali will be railed in one Special Troop Train leaving Deolali at 21 o'clock, 18th January, arriving at Bombay (Sasson Dock) at 5-25 a.m. (local time), 19th idem. The Detachments at Deesa and Abmedabad will berailed in one Special Troop Train leaving Ahmedabad at 13 45 o'clock 18th January, arriving at Sassoon Dock at 6-20 a.m. (local time), 19th idem. The Officer Commanding 1st Norfolk Regiment will arrange to have all his heavy baggage at the Sassoon Dock at 2 p.m., 18th January, which will then be placed on barges ready for shipment. An officer and 50 rank and file will be detailed to carry out this duty at the above time and date mentioned. A Warrant Officer from the District Staff Office to attend, who will give any information required by the officer in charge. The Headquarter Wing will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a.m., on the 20th January, and will be immediately plague inspected before embarkation.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Atkinson Mrs R P and child
Biscoe Mrs Tyndall
Beeford Mr J
Bedford Mrs
Bowring Mrs and two Misses
Brereton Mrs R H
Barker Capt L L P
Burrowes Lieut C A
Croxford Mrs
Clarke Mr E G
Corbett Miss C M
Down Mrs and infant
East Capt and Mrs L W P and two infants
Frizelle Mrs
Foster Capt
Freeman Mr T Mrs and Son
Gordon Lieut R N
Hoare Miss
Hillearyland Miss E C H
Heineman Mrs and Nurse
Johnstone Mrs child and 2 infants
Kindersley Mr M
Linguist Mr J H
May Mr H F
Malock Mr D A
Morison Mrs W T
MacInnes Rev J
MacInnes Mrs
Murray Col Worff
Mac Guire Mr and Mrs
MacDonell Mr A
Nichols Mrs H
Nicholson Maj-Genl Sir W G
Prince Mrs
Peel Miss
Pickard Captain F
Reane Mr W D
Stuart Mr and Mrs
Stapylton Mr and Mrs Chetwynd
Symonds Mr Mrs W P and infant
Taylor Dr George and Miss Lane
Waterfield Genl Mrs and Miss
Williams Mr H
Wilkins Capt H St C
Young Capt W E

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. TEMPLE, British Consul-General at Mashad, will be relieved next month by Major Chenevix-Trench, Captain Benn taking up the latter's post of British Agent in Seistan.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LOUIS BOTHA NEAR STANDERTON.

SEVERE FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Louis Botha, with 1,500 Boers, is twenty miles from Standerton and has called a meeting of Burghers for the 15th inst.

Reinforcements have left Pretoria for General Clements.

General Broadwood was on the north side of Magaliesberg, seven miles west of General Clements.

Unsuccessful Boer attacks have been made on Lichtenberg, Bethlehem, Vrede and Vryheid.

General Lemmer was killed at Lichtenberg.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, 13th instant, states that General Clements was attacked at Novitgedacht at daybreak to-day by commandos under Delarey and Beyers, numbering 2,500 men. The first attack was repulsed but the Boers managed to get to the top of Magliesberg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. The Boers thus commanded the camp of General Clements who retired to Heckpoort and occupied a position in the centre of the valley. The fighting was very severe.

Colonel Legge, of the 20th Hussars; Captain Macbean, of the Dublin Fusiliers; Captain Murdoch, of the Camerons; and Captain Atkins, of the Wiltshires, were all killed.

The Boers have derailed a supply train, ten miles from Standerton. The troops on the spot kept the commando at bay until the line was repaired.

THE CALL FOR BUSHMEN.

Relative to Lord Kitchener's request for the return of convalescent Bushmen the Premier of Queensland states that there would be no difficulty in raising another three or four hundred men if necessary.

TRANSVAAL AND THE COST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was not intended that the Transvaal should bear the whole cost of the war but a fair proportion. The Government is intending neither to cripple nor unduly favour the mining industry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A SEARCH FOR HIDDEN TREASURE.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Latest news from Peking states that England has now assented to the conditions preliminary to peace. The only question remaining is the confirmation of Chinese credentials prior to negociation.

It is stated that Colonel Tulloch with 100 British troops has left Peking to recover treasure believed to have been buried by the fleeing court, twenty miles to the North-West.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The Blue Book on the Anglo-German Agreement in China shows that Japan expressly adhered to the same on the footing of a signatory.

Italy and Japan are the only Powers explicitly adhering, the others merely approved of the principles.

RETURN OF THE COOLY CORPS FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The Transport India has brought here from China a number of the Cooly Corps and invalided sepoys. They embarked at Taku on the 19th ultimo and describe the cold as intense, especially between Peking and Tientsin, where they encountered a blizzard, while their march for three miles was over solid ice. They had only six deaths, mostly from pneumonia, on the voyage. They say the Indian troops in Peking are very comfortable in barracks with fireplaces and plenty of warm clothes, being in this respect better off than the French and German contingents.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Parliament reassembles on the 12th February.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Government did not desire to minimise or conceal reverses and that regarding the disaster to the Yeomanry at Lindley two officers had been dismissed the service and steps were pending against a third. Major Spragge, he said, had been exonerated.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Commons have read the Loan Bill a second time.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Washington Senate have adopted, by a large majority, an amendment of Senator Davis to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty securing to America defensive control over the Nicaragua Canal, thus nullifying its neutralisation which was the chief feature of the Treaty.

THE NELSON RELICS.

The recovery of the stolen Nelson relics at Leicester proves to be a hoax.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN WEDDING IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables particulars of the wedding at St. George's Hanover Square, of Mr. David Yule, the Jute King of Calcutta, and his cousin Miss Anne Yule, the best man being Mr. Albert Rawlinson of Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

On the arrival in India of the six Batteries of Field Artillery due from South Africa, the 34th Brigade Division will be sent home.

Orders are issuing for the despatch of a second Indian Medical Service Captain to Ceylon.

The Government of India have called for estimates of the cost of increasing the Indian Establishment of both Royal and Native Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant Fairly, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Nusserabad proceeds home to join the 5th Battalion.

A small Government order for English coal for Muscat and Bushire has gone home but the supply for Bombay is deferred for the present.

Captain Money Shewan, R.E., from leave goes on famine duty, Bombay.

2nd-Lieutenant Cowie, 3rd Battery, E Division, Bombay, is ordered to Hongkong.

Indian troops in China are now well housed and provided with stores. Up to the present only one death from exposure has been reported in the whole Contingent including followers.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, DEC. 14.

With the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—4th Bombay Cavalry—2nd-Lieutenant Grimshaw, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer, dated 8th December.

5th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Marjoribanks, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Double Company Officer, dated 29th November.

Malwa Bhil Corps—Captain (temporary Major) Poindesetre, 2nd-in-Command Bhopal Battalion, officiating Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, to be Commandant, dated 10th December.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Wooltridge, Double Company Officer and Adjutant to be 4th Double Company Commander, and to remain seconded, whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant.

Lieutenant Haworth, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Woolbridge, seconded.

14th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Delme Radcliffe, officiating Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Light, appointed Double Commander.

29th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Hawkes, Double Company Officer, to be Quarter-master, vice Lieutenant Hay appointed Adjutant, dated 1st June.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.—Captain Halliday, R. E., to be Company Commander, vice Major Baddley, R. E., appointed Superintendent of Instruction and Park, dated 21st November.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second-Lieutenant Alston, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers; and 2nd-Lieutenant Currie, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for his retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut. Parker, 24th Bombay Light Infantry.

Under instructions received from Army Head-quarters the undermentioned Officer is directed to proceed to England as early as possible:—Captain Smyth, 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, India, Captain Neill, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, is directed to proceed to England on appointment as Adjutant of the 7th Battalion and report himself at the War Office. He will travel at public expense the cost being chargeable to the Imperial Revenues.

Captain Pollard (1st Bombay Lancers), Commandant of the Body-Guard of the Governor of Bombay, performed the duties of the 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, from 27th July to 18th August in addition to his duties as Commandant of the Body-guard.

The following Officers have been detailed to attend the Royal Artillery practice camp at Hinjauri, commencing on 3rd January, 1901:—Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel Light, 17th Bombay Infantry; Major Dickinson, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment; Major Newbold, 22nd Madras Infantry; Captain Cowie, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; Captain Leveson-Gower, 1st Bombay Lancers; and Captain Hazelgrove, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Urdu, Higher Standard—Lieutenant Potter, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; 2nd-Lieutenant Macleod, attached to 1st Bombay Lancers; and Rev. Mr. Kennelly, B. A. Urdu, Lower Standard—Captain Leslie, R. E., Bombay Sappers and Miners; Captain Hall, Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd-Lieutenant Marjoribanks, Unattached List, attached to the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; 2nd-Lieutenant Giles, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Glynten, 2nd Bombay Infantry; Captains Kiddle and Maccarthy, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenants Twigg and Tuke, Indian Medical Service. Persian, Lower Standard—Schoolmaster Caulfield, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry. Marathi, Obligatory Test—Lieutenant Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry. Somali, Colloquial Test—Lieutenant Stigand, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Indian Subordinate Medical Department—2nd-class Assistant Surgeon Gillespie, for three months, on medical certificate in India.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following Officer:—Royal West Kent Regiment (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant Smith from 26th November, 1900, to 14th February, 1901, on medical certificate.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,100,000, Decrease £100,000; Public Deposits £8,000,000, Increase £2,100,000; Other Deposits £39,000,000, Decrease £1,900,000; Other Securities £27,000,000, Increase £100,000; Notes and Gold £19,000,000, Increase £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

List of entries for sailing races to be held this afternoon.

Yachts handicap race to start in two batches, one of slower boats going at 3 o'clock and the other at 3-20.

Yacht's name.	Entered by.
Nanta	Mr Graham T W Olver.
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Turquoise	Mr F Tebbs.
Sapphire	Mr E S Luard
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth.
Isca	Mr James P Chrystal
Mannikin	Officer, R A.
Chita	Mr E Comber.
Jan	Mr W F Potts.

Course No. 12, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel, round North Karanja Buoy and finishing at Committee Vessel, having all marks to starboard. Length of course 11·7 miles.

Tomtit class races start at 3-10.

Boat's names.	Entered by.
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S.
Meg	Mr W Murray.
Corolie	Mr C H Byrne;
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins.
Midget	Officers, R A.
Loma	Surgn G McMahon.
Tomtit	Capt A Chichester.

Course No. 1 reversed viz. from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and round South Karanja Buoy leaving both to port and finishing at Committee Vessel Length of course 7·1 miles.

Ships boats (servicing) race—Started at 3-45.

Boat's.	Entered by.
H M S Assay's Entter	Lt. A Mork.
R I M Dockyard ,,	Mr A Monk A Mutchall
H M S Magdala I ,,	,, D O Keef
,, ,, III ,,	,, L Bridie

Course No. 1 reversed, viz. same as above.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The British Government announces that transmission of private telegrams for Orange River Colony (Orange Free State) and Transvaal via Cape Colony and Natal is Suspended. Telegrams for Pretoria Johannesburg Vereeniging Germiston, Middleburg Heidelburg and Standerton are meanwhile being accepted via Lourenco Marques at the usual rates. These Telegrams should be written in plain English and accepted only at Senders risk. They are also subject to Censorship a Transvaal and to delay trans

Telegrams to Rhodesia may in future be express in code provided the words used are in one or other of the code books deposited with the authorities at Aden. Teheran rought right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th December.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	10	22 p.m.	16	23
Teheran	13	2	39 p.m.	...	15
Suez	13	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th December.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	25	0	[illegible]
,, Karachi	0	52	0	[illegible]
,, Madras	0	51	0	[illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

MR. KRUGER'S visit to Paris has coincided with bad news from South Africa—I refer to the reported recrudescence of disloyalty amongst our Dutch subjects in Cape Colony and the regrettable surrender at De Wet's Dorp. I say reported recrudescence, for it is rather curious that we should have received this news simultaneously and in nearly the same language from several sources. In some quarters here an inclination exists to think that matters may not be so bad as they are described. Lord Crewe is one of those who are disposed to regard the Cape intelligence as exaggerated. Indeed, speaking at Leeds yesterday, he seemed to suggest that the news might have been invented or coloured to support the growing demand, both in South Africa and in England, for sterner, or as he called it harsher, measures so as to put an end to this protracted war. The still unexplained "unfortunate occurrence" at De Wet's Dorp is not altogether responsible for the now generally prevalent idea that we are still a long way off the actual termination of hostilities. The "Times" endeavoured yesterday to dissipate this gloomy view of the situation by assuring us that the resources of De Wet and Botha must be gradually wearing away. To-day the "Times," in common with the rest of us, is expressing surprise that De Wet can still muster a commando of 1,500 men with plenty of horses and provisions, and that, too, at a distance of hundreds of miles from the scene of some of his former exploits. The explanation offered is that "many of the farmers in this district have joined De Wet," upon which the "Times" observes:—"This district was long ago conquered by our troops, and its inhabitants on offering submission were treated with the excessive leniency for which we have paid so heavily. The men we then left free on parole are now forming the commando that is attacking our scattered posts, and even endeavouring to carry the war into our own colony. The farms we then spared are now so many storehouses, ammunition depots, and "points d'appui" for the enemy, who is mounted on the horses we abstained from taking and eats the cattle we were too scrupulous to seize. It is the same all over the country. Where for the moment we are in force there is nothing but fawning submission and whining about the sacred right of private property. The instant our troops move from the spot word is passed round; De Wet or some other leader hurries to the district, 'horsed through,' as the Australians say, by the farmers on his line of march; is joined by many of those burghers who have just been spared by our clemency, and finds ammunition and food in every farmhouse." There is at least one Liberal member who is not afraid of the harsher measures Lord Crewe deprecates. Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P., in a speech yesterday, boldly advocated the prohibition of the great Afrikander Congress now being organised and the proclamation of martial law throughout the Colony. The accounts of the daily doings of ex-President Kruger in the French capital have been read here with interest unmixed with any of the alarm that our neighbours profess to think we feel. Still the growth of the arbitration idea in France attracts a certain amount of attention at the hands of serious persons and no inconsiderable amount of indignation is felt at the action of the two Chambers in going out of their way to pass resolutions assuring Mr. Kruger of their "respectful sympathy." But perhaps it is the French people who have the most right to be indignant, for as the "Times" points out, the action of the Chamber of Deputies (repeated to-day by the Senate) makes France ridiculous. "Though it is within the power of any individual or aggregate of individuals carrying no national responsibility to acclaim Mr. Kruger without being offensive to this country, such an attitude can scarcely be assumed by the French Chamber."

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Although General Buller has contradicted the report circulated by a local paper that the Queen during his visit to Windsor Castle offered him a peerage and that he had decided to call himself Lord Buller of Ladysmith, the denial is not taken to imply that if a patent of nobility is offered to him it will be declined. Of course in the form in which the rumour has been published it was obviously inexact. There are certain recognised channels through which Royal honours are offered, and it is not customary for the Sovereign to make a man a peer of the realm on the spur of the moment even if he be an illustrious military commander just back from the seat of war. Of General Buller's popularity in England there can be no possible doubt, and if he is not raised to the peerage there will be a general feeling that he has not received his deserts. Sir Redvers certainly was much criticised at one period of the war, but the public now take a broad view of the campaign as a whole with the result that no General, not even Lord Roberts, stands higher in the estimation of the man in the street than the man whose dogged pertinacity, good temper and unfailing courage saved Ladysmith and thereby saved his country from a terrible disaster. Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, who good-naturedly accepts the cold-shoulder that has been presented to him in some quarters owing to his espousal of unfashionable political opinions took part in a charitable entertainment over which General Buller presided at Queen's Hall yesterday. In proposing a vote of thanks to the distinguished chairman the gallant captain said that, the other day, he met in the park a cavalry officer who had just returned. He asked the officer how he got on with General Buller. The reply was, "General Buller is a splendid man," and that Captain Lambton thought, was the verdict of every man, woman, and child who was old enough to look at the papers. I myself was talking the other day to a man who has also just returned from South Africa. My friend is not a military officer but has had exceptional opportunities, when in South Africa, of finding out what the opinions of military officers are, and he assured me that the army in the field puts General Buller higher even than Lord Roberts. My informant is not a special correspondent who has been specially favoured by General Buller, and, therefore, feels in honour bound to sing his praises, but a gentleman who has never spoken to Sir Redvers and who is absolutely impartial. So far as this country is concerned the fact that on every hand one hears General Buller spoken of in terms of the highest admiration is, I think, very largely due to the decided and honourable stand he took with reference to the famous Spion Kop despatches. This evening General Buller is being entertained at dinner by the Devonians living in London, or rather by such of them as could succeed in obtaining tickets. If all the men of Devon who wanted to take part in this tribute to the Devonshire Soldier-Squire could have been accommodated no building in London would have been large enough to contain them.

EXIT VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

To-day Lord Wolseley retires from the supreme command of the British Army and from active military service. It is within two years of half a century since he received his first commission and for more than a quarter of a century his name has been literally a household word all over the British Empire. Not always a pleasant word, for Lord Wolseley, like every body who does anything, has a great many enemies especially amongst those who dislike the reforming zeal he showed when in his prime and suffered by his determination to pass over for promotion the Queen's bad bargains. Still those who were a few years ago accustomed to make the air of the military clubs as dense as a London fog with their denunciations of "Wolseley" would be the first to admit that he got on by sheer ability and not by that objectionable system of caste favouritism of which we have heard something since the outbreak of war in South Africa. As the "Times" reminds us this morning Lord Wolseley entered the Army "as an unknown man, without either wealth or powerful family interest at his back." This is quite true but is it equally correct as the leading journal tells us, that when Lord Wolseley commenced his eventful career, forty-eight years ago, wealth and interest were more important factors in the race for promotion than they are to-day? The high expectations that were entertained when the Duke of Cambridge against his will was induced to make way for Lord Wolseley have certainly not been realised and nobody recognises this more than the "Times," which had no little to do with effecting the remarkable change in question. "The ordeal of the South African War," says the "Times," "had demonstrated in a way which cannot be gainsaid, that the War Office has remained in essentials during Lord Wolseley's tenure of office what this nation has always known it, that selection has not been entirely satisfactory, and that the training of the Army for war still leaves much to be desired.' Moreover, his tenure of office has not been distinguished by far-reaching changes of any kind, while it has been signalized by some public utterances upon his part more remarkable for energy than for discretion. The country believed in him and its support would have been readily accorded to any "considered scheme of reform." His friends say that it is not his fault but that of the political head of the War Office. But the "Times" will not admit this excuse. In Lord Lansdowne it tells us Lord Wolseley had a departmental chief who, whatever his defects, was easy to act with, open-minded, and sincerely anxious to do right. The idea that Lord Wolseley could at any time have found difficulty in working with such a colleague or in securing his adhesion to any reasonable proposals strenuously urged and adequately explained, is dismissed in Printing House Square as unthinkable, and the retiring Commander-in-Chief is pictured as being "if he is well advised" shocked at the injudicious and undignified action of those who seek to excuse the barrenness of his period of office, by hinting that his hands were tied by the limitation under which he accepted the post, or that his activities were hampered by a want of loyal support from the Secretary of State. Still his critics pay Lord Wolseley the compliment of saying that the character of his administration at the War Office might not have excited disappointment in the case of another man. The feeling of hopes unfulfilled it leaves in the public mind must be attributed, says one of those critics, to the high estimate the nation have formed of his abilities and of his character, and to the eager, and perhaps in the circumstances the extravagant, expectations they had built upon him. Perhaps in a few days we shall all be in a better position to judge whether Lord Wolseley's regime in Pall Mall has been if not a complete failure not a brilliant success. Viscount Wolseley is understood to be determined to repeat his action of some years ago when his conduct was called in question and deliver his soul in the House of Lords. The circumstances under which he has to-day quitted the War Office are not likely to mollify him. In spite of an attempt to make out that there is nothing peculiar in Lord Wolseley giving up his appointment four or five weeks before his successor reaches England, there are grounds for saying that the version published by the "Daily News" is substantially correct." "When Lord Roberts's return was delayed, Lord Lansdowne asked Lord Wolseley to continue in office for a time. Lord Wolseley consented, but asked that his term should be continued for some definite period and not simply from day to day. Lord Lansdowne thereupon fixed November 30, by which time it was hoped that Lord Roberts would be back. When this event was again delayed, and November 30 was drawing near, Lord Wolseley offered once more to fill the gap. Mr. Brodrick, however, intimated to the Commander-in-Chief, of course in the most polite manner, that his services would no longer be required." If Mr. Brodrick's polite intimation was connected with the threatened speech of Lord Wolseley in the hereditary Chamber the wish of the Government that he would be out of office before that event takes place if it ever does take place, is only natural. The scandal of the "professional" attacking the "politician" to adopt the Prime Minister's nomenclature will not, perhaps, be so great as it would be if Lord Wolseley were not occupying a position of greater freedom and less responsibility.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The average Londoner with his multiplicity of interests and distractions is never so keen in the exercise of his "electoral privileges" as his provincial brother to whom a contest of any sort is often a perfect god-send. This year the Metropolitan voter has been sorely tried. First, there was the General Election. Then came the elections for the Borough Council, shortly followed by the elections for the School Board with the elections for the County Council in the offing. No wonder that he has displayed even more of his accustomed indifference at the School Board Election (the pollings for which took place yesterday), notwithstanding the serious warnings given to us every day of the injury being done to our commercial supremacy by our educational deficiencies. The results of the pollings have been announced this afternoon. In the aggregate, the Progressives, that is the Undenominationalists, have not held their own, though I believe that with the aid of friendly "Independents" they hope still to be in a majority, and at any rate to secure the re-election of Lord Reay as chairman if he is disposed to resume the position. The trail of the khaki feeling is over all just now, and the outburst of patriotism is very likely to have had some influence, though it should be remarked that Viscount Morpeth who, at Parliamentary elections stands as a Unionist was yesterday re-elected, to the School Board as a Progressive. His uncle, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, head of the Progressives and also a Unionist in politics was also re-elected, but he was at the bottom of the list of those returned. The New Board will include no fewer than eight ladies, one member of the fair sex, a Moderate, heading the poll in the Finsbury division, and another described as a Labour candidate occupying a similar position in Greenwich. Sir Charles Elliott, who, though a Moderate, is very popular with the Progressives on account of his fairmindedness and real love for education was re-elected for the Tower Hamlets at the head of the poll, but his old and excellent colleague in the Indian Civil Service Mr. Henry Luttman Johnson, failed to secure a seat, being 3,000 votes behind. Tower Hamlets is the one division in which the Progressives gained a seat. They lost one each in the City, Chelsea, Greenwich and Marylebone. In Westminster, Finsbury, East Lambeth and West Lambeth, where the ex-pupil teacher Dr. Macnamara headed the poll and Southwark there was no change.

ADVANCE JAPAN.

An enterprising Japanese firm, Messrs. Yamanaka and Co., have just opened an establishment in New Bond Street for the sale of high-class Japanese works of art, the specimens on view to passers-by adding greatly to the attractiveness of the most fashionable of the London streets devoted to shopping. Indeed such a collection of Japanese artwares has never been brought together before, not even in South Kensington Museum, which by the way has now plagiarised the style and title of the original "Victoria and Albert Museum," Bombay! One of the great novelties of Messrs. Yamanaka and Co.'s new shop are the dwarfed plants of the kinds exhibited in the window, the most picturesque being dwarfed firs and pines of every species. They are very fascinating and cannot fail to become a passing rage. A Japanese florist has also recently established himself in the Western suburbs and is already doing a promising business in his treatment of familiar English plants.

THE LATE MR. M. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE.

The Parsee community of London received a great shock on reading in the "Times" of Tuesday of the sudden death of Mr. M. M. M. Bhownuggree, elder son of Sir Muncherjee and Lady Bhownuggree. The young man who had recently graduated in Honours at Oxford and been subsequently called to the Bar sailed for Bombay in February. There he had an attack of pneumonia complicated with other internal affections, and before he was completely convalescent returned to this country, which he reached only seven days ago. On Monday morning he was seized immediately after breakfast with a fainting fit arising from the pressure of gastric distension on a weakened heart and in a few minutes expired. His career at Balliol was highly creditable to him, and his future full of hope. By all who knew him, as an undergraduate at Oxford and as a law student in London, his success in after-life was looked forward to with great confidence and to all of these his premature death is felt as a personal loss. His fellow-countrymen were particularly proud of him and have shown touching sympathy with Sir Muncherjee and Lady Bhownuggree in a bereavement that has stricken both not only in their parental pride but their most sacred affections. As stated in the "Times" of this morning the male adult representatives of the whole Parsee community of London attended the sad obsequies at Woking starting from the Necropolis Station in Westminster Bridge, at 11-45, on Wednesday forenoon, and returning from the Brookwood Station at 2-30 in the afternoon. Among those who assembled in the Necropolis Station were Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Colonel P. J. Damania, late Indian Medical Service, Major Banatvala, I.M.S., Drs. Bahadurji, Bhedwar, Dubash, Ghandi, Kaikoshro, Kapadia, and S. Mody; Messrs. F. Bonaji, M. R. Boyce, D. Byramjee, F. Bhumgara, B. Cowasjee, D. B. Cama, B. Cursetjee, P. Dadabhai, D. R. R. Dady, Edulji Dinshaw, N. Gazdar, Cowasjee Jehanghir, P. T. Kapadia, B. F. Khan, F. Khareghat, N. H. Mody, N. T. Moolla, D. Sethna, T. Taracband, B. D. Vacha, Mark N. Wadia, N. Vakil, A. C. Velty, and Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramjee, of the firm of that name. There were also present Mr. Shyamjee Krishnavarma, a Hindu, Mr. Alladin Hajibhoy, a Mussulman and among other Englishmen Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Strachan, C.I.E., and Mr. Baillie, Assistant Secretary of the Northbrook Society. Mr. Samuel Digby was unavoidably absent. The ceremony was of the simplest but most impressive nature, being inspired in every detail by that unaffected and profound sympathy with each other, which is always remarkably manifested by the Parsees when any one of them is in trouble, or affliction, and which is their most honourable national characteristic.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH DEC.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st RACE.—The Arab Plate, 2-55 p.m.
2nd RACE.—The Christmas Stakes, 3-20 p.m.
3rd RACE.—The Deccan Plate, 3-45 p.m.
4th RACE.—The Mixed Plate, 4-10 p.m.
5th RACE.—The Trial Plate, 4-35 p.m.
6th RACE.—The Old Year Plate, 5 p.m.
7th RACE.—The New Stakes, 5-25 p.m.

By kind permission of the officer commanding and the officers of the 21st Bombay Infantry their Band will play during the afternoon.

A special train leaves Colaba, 2-20 p.m.; Church Gate, 2-25 p.m.; Grant Road, 2-35 p.m.; and arrives at Mahaluxmi, 2-41 p.m., local time.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Trial Plate.—Metallic.
The Arab Plate.—Chieftain and Lucky Boy.
The Christmas Stakes.—Scorn and Expert.
The Mixed Plate.—Guardsman.
The New Stakes.—Handmaid.

NOTICE.

Bombay Races 9th, 11th, 13th, and 16th Feb. next. Owners are reminded that "First Entries" close to the undersigned on Tuesday, 18th inst.

Entry forms and programmes can be had on application.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO SOMALILAND.

THE Government have taken the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umballa to convey troops to Somaliland. It is believed that two more steamers will be required and in all probability the Asiatic Company's s.s. Nurani, and another or the B. I., Co.'s steamers will be chartered. The Umballa was loading for Rangoon when the Government decided to requisition her while the Nurani arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta and Coast ports, and is busy putting out her inward cargo.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

YESTERDAY afternoon the distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Cathedral High Schools took place in the Town Hall. H. E. Lord Northcote presided and with him were Lady Northcote, Colonel Owen and Captain Wood. On arrival their Excellencies were received by the Rev. Mr. Hill and two little mites presented a bouquet to Lady Northcote. There was a large attendance of the children and their friends. The proceedings opened with a song "April Showers" tastefully sung by the girls. The infants next gave an action song followed by a very pretty exhibition of wheel drill which was very cleverly performed and won considerable applause.

THE REPORT.

The Rev. Mr. Hill read the report for the past year as follows:—

In issuing their report for 1900 the governing body are glad to be able to state that, though the year has been an anxious one as regards finances, the schools are gradually regaining their former numerical strength. The event of the year has been the opening and occupation of the new school for girls. After many disappointments the building was occupied by the school on August 20 and is in all respects a most suitable and convenient one. The promised Government grant-in-aid has not yet been received; we hope however that the financial stress under which Government has been labouring will ere long be relieved and that we shall be early participators in that relief and obtain the grant which was promised to us five years ago.

SCHOLASTIC SUCCESSES.

Boys' School:—The average number on the rolls for the year is, 159 showing an increase over last year. Three boys passed the Matriculation Examination. The school has been again very successful in the competition for Government scholarships, open to all European Scholars. As in 1897 and 1898, three of the six scholarships have been awarded to our boys. Of these Norman Stevenson gained one of the three senior scholarships and Samuel Steinhoff and Frederick Vining, two of the three junior scholarships. As the girls also have gained a senior scholarship the schools have been awarded four, of the six scholarships, thus repeating the success of year before last. To Miss Crawford and Miss Carter, thanks are due for the care they have taken in preparing their boys for the Junior Scholarship Examination. It may be interesting to note, that of the former scholarship holders one is now at Dulwich, one at Blundell, Tiverton, one at Marischall College Aberdeen and one at St. Paul's Kensington. We are glad to note the success of an "old" boy. Dr. Pringle after a distinguished career at Marischal College, Aberdeen, entered the Indian Medical Service and is now at Netley. We wish a like success to those "old boys" in England preparing for Examinations to enter the services. John McDonald has also passed the Second Examination in Medicine.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year. In March, our last Assistant, Mr. Knight died after a short illness. Mr. Knight had been with us for nearly seven years. His loss is keenly felt both by his Colleagues and by the pupils. The vacancy on the staff caused by his death has not been yet filled up. In June, Miss. Dobson, who had charge of standards I and II resigned to enter the Nursing Establishment of St. George's Hospital. She had been with us seven years and we were sorry to lose her services. As these two classes were now growing beyond the control of one teacher, Miss Batchellor and Miss Knight were engaged for standards II and I respectively. In November, Mr Fern, the drawing master also resigned his appointment on being transferred to Poona and has been succeeded by Mr. E. Fern. A singing class under Mr. Faulkner, the Cathedral organist was opened in October, and numbers over fifty.

SUCCESS IN THE FIELD.

The cricket season has been on the whole good though perhaps not up to best record of previous years; of the twenty foreign matches played by the 1st and 2nd elevens, twelve were won, two drawn and six lost. Charles Hardie wins the prize presented by Mr. F. W. Cresswell, for the highest individual score (75) made during the season. Ward wins the prize presented by Mr. Hewson for the highest bowling average. We wish to express our appreciation of the interest taken in the cricket of the boys to Mr. Cresswell. The Presidency Hockey Tournament which in former years used to be held in October, was this year held in May. As the school was then in vacation and many of the players had gone up country, it was decided not to compete. The Cadet Company numbered fifty. As it has done for many years past, the school again did well in shooting during the season. Three teams were entered for the Inter Schools' Competition. Two of the three prizes fell to our share, the first and the third. In the Rifle Association Meeting of the four medals competed for we gained three. The silver medal was won by Jack Cook with a score of 46 out of 56 at 200 and 500 yards; Evans won the bronze medal and Stilling the bronze medals for boys under fifteen. In connection with the Cadet Company, it may be noted, that seven of our old Cadets served or are serving in the South Africa War;—one in Lumsden's Horse, two in the City Imperial Volunteers, one in the Bedfordshire Yeomanry, one on the Natal Volunteers, one in a British Cavalry Regiment and one in the Medical Staff. To the "old boys" who have so kindly responded to appeals for assistance for the boys games, the best thanks of the school are due.

The frequent changes in the staff and illness among them have made the year more than ordinarily trying. The Staff have worked well and the Head Master desires to record his appreciation of their services.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.

The boys were examined in Scripture knowledge by Mr. Hatchell, Chaplain of Byculla, who reports I was very pleased with all I heard in the "viva voce" examination.

The children in both schools are being carefully trained especially in the catechism.

The following extracts are taken from the report of Mr. A. G. Wright, Educational Inspector, who inspected the School on 3rd Dec:—"The School as a whole is in excellent condition and showed good handling and discipline. Athletics continue to be cultivated as keenly as they always are in this School. During the year the boys have distinguished themselves in shooting. The school has gained 3 out of 6 scholarships open to European schools this year. One item of school instruction deserves special notice. The boys are taken on occasional excursions to interesting places, manufactories &c., and the essays done by Standard VIII showed that they had profited greatly by this excellent practice."

Girls' School:—The number on the rolls is 116 and the average attendance has been 87. During the year 45 pupils have left and 74 have been admitted. One girl, Mildred Mallandaine, passed the Matriculation Examination last year and one has been sent up this year. Ivy Kees gained a Senior Scholarship and Agnes Collett passed the Practical Examination (Junior Grade) in Music with honours—Trinity College, London. Two of the Staff Miss Counsell and Miss Jones are at Present in England on leave; their places being filled temporarily, by Miss Shrewsbury and Miss Evelyn Jones. The school was examined in religious knowledge by Mr. Hatchell, Chaplain of Byculla who reports I examined the Cathedral Girl's School on December 3 and they passed a very fair examination.

The following extracts are taken from the report of Mr. Covernton, Educational Inspector:—"I inspected this school on Nov. 23rd. The buildings are new and appear well adapted for School purposes. The whole premises were in excellent order and the school generally had a very pleasant air of neatness and brightness." After pointing out certain defects in some of the standards, he continues: "On the whole the school is doing good work, but I must confess that I found the upper standard disappointing. The needlework was inspected by Mrs. Hamilton, who says:—"I . . . am astonished to see how beautifully girls can work even in this hot country. I was surprised and very pleased with the work and the fancy stitching too was excellent. The Sister in charge desires to thank the Staff for their zealous and conscientious work during the year. In conclusion, the governing Body desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Savage, Head Master of the boys' School and of the Sisters of the All Saints' community with their respective assistants.

The report was adopted.

PRIZE LIST.

Lady Northcote then distributed the prizes to the following:—

IX.—1st Cotton Prize Jacob Sassoon; 2nd prize Charles Ward; Scripture Archibald Evans.
VIII.—1st Norman Stevenson; 2nd William Samways; Scripture William Samways.
VII.—1st Fred Correa; 2nd B. Benjamin; Scripture Frank Alfrey Attendance Louis McClumpsa;
VI.—1st Charles Shephard; 2nd Ernest Sharpe; Scripture Charles Shephard; Monitor's prize Alfred Conyers; Attendance Ernest Sharpe.
V.—1st Vernon Hildreth; 2nd Ed. Gawthorne; Scripture Ed. Gawthorne; Monitors Prize George Clarke.
IV.—1st Fred Vining; 2nd Clarence Merrett; Extra prize S. Corner; Scripture Fred Vining.
III.—1st George Conyers; 2nd Cecil Corner; Scripture Cecil Corner.
II.—1st George Scott; 2nd Myer David; Scripture George David.
I.—1st Raymond Hill; Scripture Arthur Wilson.
Preparatory A.—1st Herbert Hiscocks.
Preparatory B.—1st Alfred Kees.
Drawing prizes Norman Stevenson and Harold Faulconer.
Cricket.—Highest Individual score Charles Hardie, (bat presented by Mr. Cresswell. Highest Bowling average—Charles Ward, (bat presented by Mr. Hewson).

The prizes having been distributed,

His Excellency the Governor said: It is a very great pleasure to Lady Northcote and myself to think that the first meeting we are able to attend after our return to Bombay should be one of so pleasing a character as this afternoon's gathering. I am sure that I am expressing the views of the whole audience in thanking those children and their teachers who gave us so delightful an exhibition of singing and wheel drill. The report you have heard and adopted is one upon which I have little to say that is not of an entirely congratulatory character. I heartily congratulate the school upon the opening of the new girl's school and I listened to Mr. Hill rubbing it a little into the Government with a feeling that those remarks are becoming rather familiar to me. I can only say I heartily join with him in his not entirely disinterested hope that the finances of the Bombay Government may speedily be rehabilitated. Your record as to the number of Government scholarships which you have obtained is likewise one very gratifying to the friends of the school, and I was sincerely glad to learn of the establishment of that singing class by which I hope the services in the Cathedral may profit. Your athletic record is also of a satisfactory nature, though not as I understand peculiarly brilliant, and the rifle shooting in particular is singled out for especial mention in the report. Whilst I am extremely glad to hear of the number of prizes for shooting you have obtained I may say to the gentlemen of the cadet corps that I heard with some little regret that their attendance at parade and drill was hardly as satisfactory as were their performances on the shooting ground. Now of course it is perfectly true that the shooting is the best part of the fun of volunteering but if you really intend to make yourselves a force which will be valuable to your country should it ever require your services, I must remind you that the drill and the discipline are at least of equal importance to the actual shooting, because what makes a trained body of men of value to their country is the habit which they get of grouping together and relying upon one another in any possible emergency that is a thing which can only be attained by constant practice of what you may consider drudgery but which when once achieved will make you one of those units which when called upon can do so much to promote law and order, to quell disorderly assemblages, or if need be to fight the battles of your country. I would remind you that some such duty may very probably fall to the lot of some of you for your report mentions that some seven of your old boys have served and some of them are still serving her Majesty bravely in South Africa. (Applause.) But if I may take this case of volunteering as an instance I would say that complaints are made in the present day that the British character is less thorough than it was in the past, and Lord Rosebery, in addressing a much older audience than yourselves, expressed some apprehension as to whether this may not constitute a grave national danger. I hope and think that there is another answer to Lord Rosebery, and it may possibly be that the immensely enlarged curriculum of study through which the young people of the present day have to go renders it more difficult for them to acquire that thorough and complete knowledge of all the subjects brought before them, which it was proportionately easier for our ancestors to acquire. But anyhow as volunteering is one of those subjects you have taken up, take it up in earnest as you should do everything you undertake to learn. Do all your duties thoroughly and with all your mind. I will say one word in reference to the report upon the girls' school. That was upon the whole very satisfactory, and although I heard with some regret that the Educational Inspector had not been entirely satisfied with the examination in the higher standards of some of the girls, I believe as a matter of fact many of them had been waiting from ten o'clock to three o'clock for his arrival, and were not improbably somewhat tired and perhaps a little nervous and not able to do themselves full justice. It only remains for me to congratulate most heartily Mr. Savage, the Sisters of All Saints, their assistants and the governing body of the school, on the hard work which they have all done in their respective spheres. I would urge upon you, children, in conclusion, to profit by the immense educational boons which are placed now in your reach. If it were possible to put old heads on young shoulders, as I know it is impossible, you would realise what advantages are offered to you now, and which your fathers and your grandfathers had no means of attaining. I would beg of you to set this before your minds as your end, that you would better the already good records of your school, whether it be in athletics, scholarships, or whatever it be. Try to do a little better than the generation before you. Establish new records; set up for yourselves Wordsworth's motto that you should not be content with what is past, however worthy. Seek always to do better, persevere and success will crown your efforts in the end. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Glazebrook moved a vote of thanks to their Excellencies which was carried with cheers.

THE BOMBAY STEAM FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the stoppage of steam ferries across the harbour of Bombay is one to which public attention is being very usefully directed. To the casual observer the cessation in a comparatively small steamer service may seem a matter of no great moment, but to those acquainted with the working of the traffic and commerce of India the action of Messrs. Shepherd & Co. assumes a different aspect. The process of "adding one to one" is a specially noticeable feature of Indian trade, a cartful here and a cooly-load there swelling to a great total volume, and a rough calculation of the number of passengers and amount of goods carried by the company's boats for so many years gives a surprisingly large array of figures. When, therefore, the admirable service done by the steam ferries to a large tract of country innocent of railways is duly considered, the apathy shown in the administration of the small centres of trade on the Konkan coast is very striking. At Mandwa, for instance, the ceremony of landing, though perhaps not altogether disagreeable to a good swimmer with a strong taste for adventure, is sufficiently terrifying to the ordinary traveller, who may well be excused if the excessive inconvenience blind him to the exquisite picturesqueness of being bundled into an overloaded sailing boat, thence into a tony for a lesson in surf-riding, and finally being carried to shore by a cooly. It might have occurred to the least imaginative that in places where the yearly passenger traffic is well up in tens of thousands, a landing stage would be desirable; but perhaps the same instinct of universal paternity which has prevented the Government from taking any steps against the native competitors of their licensed monopolists has also deterred them from any act which might interfere with the large and lucrative industry of carrying passengers ashore. (I hope my ready recognition of this side of the question will clear me from a possible imputation of prejudice.)

Our eminent historian, Mr. Justice Ranade, has contended very ably that it is impossible to remain stationary, progress or retrogression being inevitable mutations in all human affairs. Yet we have had, in the condition of our harbour ports for the past twenty-five years a lack of movement that would seem to refute this argument. Now, however, the learned judge is proved to be right—such supineness, such neglect of the interests of commerce and even humanity, have proved to be but one long slow retrograde step, reducing us to conditions of traffic which in practical utility might well be improved on by the Maoris of New Zealand. But how can we hope that the feeble voices (speaking in the Vernacular) will ever reach to the thrones of the powers that be! In such cases of difficulty there is a famous and infallible remedy, which in this instance would probably take the form of drowning a Bishop or a member of Council on the spot where a landing-stage should be; but this is a drastic method, and before you call for volunteers for the sacrifice, perhaps some of your readers could suggest a more gentle way of getting righted a state of affairs which is not only indubitably an injustice to the steamship company, but a constant and very real danger to a large section of the travelling Indian public.—Yours, &c.,

A. Y.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly notify that the Annual Pensioners' Christmas Fete will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 1st January, 1901.

Tea, cake, sweets, fruit, etc., for the families of all European, naval and military pensioners will be provided at 5-30 p.m., and at 6 p.m., each pensioner's child (fourteen years of age and under) will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas tree, which will be placed on the organ platform in the Hall. At 7 p.m., a dinner will be provided for the pensioners.

Application for tickets of admission for pensioners, their families, and friends should be made personally to the Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m., from the 20th to the 29th December, 1900, after the latter date no tickets will be issued.

Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.—Yours, &c.,

W. H. RIDDELL, Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General Bombay District,
Hon. Sec., Pensioners' Fete Bombay.

THE NEW CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is customary in England for a large concourse of people to throng together below the great clock at Westminster to hear the midnight chimes tolling the knell of the dying year, and ushering in a new era. The fascinating idea has not crept in and taken a hold of us, Indians. The diversity of race and religion has, no doubt, much to account for our passiveness. To popularise a mass meeting, some kind of a fete or festivity ought to be decided upon. Perhaps some wealthy gentlemen of Bombay would come together and open up a subscription for a grand display of fire-works on the night of the 31st instant. The vast expanse of the Oval, being as it is in the proximity of the University Clock Tower, readily adapts itself for such occasions. Illuminations of this sort offer sufficient enchantment and allurement to draw together crowds of people, and it would be a befitting celebration not only of the passing of the closing century, but also a happy introduction to the new era.—Yours, &c.,

GLOW-WORM.

Nasik, Dec. 13.

THE SEIZURES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE annual meeting of the Birmingham and Provincial Gunmakers' Association was held at the Proof-house, Birmingham, on Wednesday (Nov. 28). Mr. W. H. Hughes presided. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman referred to the seizure of arms by the British gunboat Lapwing in the Persian Gulf, and said that last year they reported that they were in a very unsatisfactory position, the verdict, which it was confidently expected would be in favour of the merchants and others interested, being for some unaccountable reason given to the other side. Since then however that decision had been upset and the case decided in favour of the trade. This had been the means of rehabilitating the unfortunate shippers, who had been able to discharge all their liabilities to their creditors. What enabled them to do this was that they had realized a great deal of the stock which was seized. Much still remained to be done. Very heavy stocks of rifles seized at Bushire had not been delivered up to the owners, and he had reason to believe that the Government had declared that they did not intend to release any unless forced. They had been forced in one or two directions to release stock. Action had been taken by some of the owners against the acting British Consul, Colonel Meade, who was the prime mover in the seizure, but he was led to understand that he had left the country and it had not been possible to serve any notice upon him. The Indian arms prohibition, which was merely proposed about this time last year, was now in full force, and he was sorry to say that instead of being a temporary measure, as they were told it would be, it looked like becoming a permanent prohibition. The prohibition prevented the importation to India of rifles taking all the most popular service cartridges. The Government had also passed an Act which gave them power to check the importation of arms and ammunition into any country at their free will. He did not know whether they could raise any very serious objection to that so long as the power was used reasonably and fairly and not in a capricious sense. Mr. G. E. Lewish seconded the motion, which was passed.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE DEMAND FOR THE EXECUTION OF PRINCES.

HAVE THE POWERS GIVEN WAY?

(From the mail papers of Nov. 24 to Nov. 30.)

ACCORDING to various statements the Powers have realised that it is no good asking the guilty Chinese Princes to consent to their own execution. The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" hears that, in view of the friendly relations between Germany and America, the German Government has informed the United States of its willingness to assent to the American proposal that the demand for the capital punishment of the leading Chinese offenders should be waived. At the same time, however, Germany submits for the consideration of the other Powers the question whether it would not be advisable to add to the Collective Note a paragraph alluding to the original demand concerning the execution of ring-leaders.

In an inspired article on what is described as the possible, if improbable, modification in the punishment of the guilty Princes in China, the Berlin "Post" says:—

"Any such modification would not in the least be dictated by considerations of humanity, but rather by considerations of political expediency. Further, Germany never insisted upon the punishment or death of certain persons. She desired, in the first place, that all the Powers should demand the punishment of the guilty, being guided by the wish that all the eight Powers should act in concert."

On the other hand, it is stated in Paris that all the Powers save France and Russia have agreed to the Note demanding the execution of the guilty Princes.

THE UNITED STATES AS HONEST BROKER.

In regard to the course of action being followed by the Powers towards China, it has transpired (says a Washington despatch) that the chief point in the exchange of views among them during the last few days relates to the wisdom of delivering an ultimatum, and of using the express word "ultimatum" in the text of the demand to be handed to the Chinese Envoys, because the possibility of a declaration of war would be involved in case the demands of the ultimatum were not complied with. Some of the Powers desired the express use of the word "ultimatum" in the demand relative to the decapitation or other extreme punishment of the eleven Princes and officials, and this view seems to have found favour with the Ministers in Peking, but when this became known in the several capitals much dissent was manifested.

About a week ago Japan took the initiative in an appeal for moderation, and this appeal was received with favourable consideration in the United States, France, Russia, and probably in Great Britain. About the same time, Mr. Hay took steps to express the view of the United States that it was not advisable to proceed to the extent of an ultimatum, and that the demand should not be beyond what China reasonably might have power to comply with.

The unanimity of sentiment among the Powers gives grounds for the belief that the demands of the Ministers will be modified by the omission of an ultimatum, although it is not yet quite clear what the final attitude of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy will be. The negotiations concerning this particular have been carried on in London through Mr. Choate, and it is regarded here as significant that one of the parties to the Anglo-German Agreement should give its adherence to the moderate position advanced by the United States.

A SUGGESTION CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.

The "Ostasiatische Correspondenz," a news sheet which appears at irregular intervals in Berlin, and was formerly supposed to be inspired by Count von Bulow's "nice gentleman," the Chinese Minister to Germany, has appeared (says the correspondent of the "Times") with a portentously long criticism of the demands of the Powers. The criticism is polite, melancholy, and discursive in style. The *crux* in the demands of the Powers is the punishment of Prince Tuan and his exalted fellow criminals by the death penalty. The writer of the article has an alternate suggestion. It is that the Powers should agree to such judgment as the "Son of Heaven" pleases to pronounce, which would be substantially as follows:

"The Emperor banishes the guilty persons for punishment to Europe or America for an indefinite period, requesting the German Emperor, the Czar, the Queen of England, and the Sovereigns and Presidents of the Treaty Powers, as the case may be, to take these persons into custody. For instance, Prince Tuan and another of the ringleaders, or in fact several, could be assigned to Germany, others to Russia, England, France, Austria, Italy, and America—in short, to each of the Western Powers, on whose generosity the Emperor could depend for humane treatment (sic) of the banished, especially in the case of the Imperial Princes, which treatment and atonement, in appealing to the better nature of the guilty, would make them ever mindful of their crimes. Pursuant to the edict of the Chinese Emperor, the banished should then be enjoined to study carefully the various departments of State, and the fields of military, political, administrative, industrial, and commercial economy, also morals and customs, not neglecting to learn the language of the people, etc. etc. Finally the banished princes should be allowed to return.

The "Correspondenz" adds that this form of punishment would make a far more indelible impression on the Chinese than "the most cruel death by refined tortures." It would "render the Chinese more receptive to Western culture and civilisation, not to mention the reports to the Emperor at Peking." The "innocently shed blood of a Ketteler and of many other Christian martyrs would thus become a blessing in disguise."

"UNREASONABLE OBJECTIONS TO SELF EXECUTION."

If the Chinese Envoys accept the terms of the joint Note drawn up by the Ministers in Peking, serious work will then begin, says the correspondent of the "Times." First comes the extreme difficulty of inforcing the death sentences on the Princes and officials, of compelling the Court to return to Peking, and of removing the Empress and the Emperor from the domination of Tung-fuh-siang, who most unreasonably appears unwilling to execute himself, even in deference to the commands of the German Emperor. The next problem will be how to secure the payment of the indemnity, which on the lowest estimate already amounts to £30,000,000. The third task will be the recasting of the commercial treaties, including the Tibet Convention.

STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES.

Tientsin, November 27.—The following is the approximate number of foreign troops in North China:—

British, exclusive of Shanghai and Hong-Kong	7,500
Japanese	15,000
Germans	25,000
French	15,000
Russians, exclusive of Manchuria	3,000
Italians	2,100
Americans	1,800
Austrians	300.—Reuter.

THE CHARGES OF CRUELTY AGAINST GERMANS.

The "Militar Wochenblatt" of Berlin publishes an article on the charges of cruelty brought against the Germans in China. It does not contradict any of the instances given of the murder of prisoners, but explains away the charges. The journal admits that in certain circumstances prisoners may constitute a danger, and that prisoners must then not be taken. It quotes from the "Broad Arrow" of last August, and claims that the German Army must not be accused of cruelty without events being judged in the light of the conditions under which they took place. When one party (i.e. the Chinese) disregards the rules of war, the other party (i.e. the Germans) is freed from observing them.

THE ALLEGED RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

St. Petersburg, Saturday.—The report that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and China with respect to Manchuria is believed here to emanate from Chinese sources, which have an interest in producing disagreement among the European Powers. It is authoritatively stated that no treaty has been concluded, and that Russia adheres to the principle previously announced—namely, to evacuate Manchuria when lasting order shall have been restored. At present Russia allows Chinese officials to be appointed with the consent of the Russian military authorities in Manchuria.—Central News.

RETURN OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, November 24.—A dispatch from Vladivostok, dated 21st inst., states that the twin-screw steamer of the Hamburg-American line, which has been chartered by the Russian Government for the transport of the troops returning from the Far East, left that port on the morning of the 20th inst. for Odessa, via Hongkong and Colombo, with 81 officers and 2,205 non-commissioned officers and men on board.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT TIEN-TSIN.

The extension of the French settlement at Tien-tsin, it is announced by the "Times" correspondent at Shanghai, dates from June 17, and includes all properties between the British and Japanese settlements. It nullifies all contracts since June, and carries with it control of all residents within the area.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH CONFLICT AT SHANGHAI.

Notwithstanding the unanimous protest of the Shanghai Press, the foreign troops in the town are still allowed to carry side-arms in the settlements, with the result (a correspondent telegraphs) that there was a serious disturbance on Monday evening. Thirty French soldiers, it is understood, in revenge for a previous assault by Britishers on a comrade, attacked several of the English. They defied the municipal police, and assaulted civilians, using their bayonets, and wounding several. Several were arrested, and a military inquiry is pending. Prompt measures are essential to prevent these disturbances which (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") are increasing in frequency and gravity.

TUNG FU SIANG AND THE COURT.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Shanghai telegraphs that Tung Fu Siang has been ordered to traverse Shen-si, Kan-su, and part of Mongolia ostensibly for the purpose of enabling him to recruit troops, but in reality with the object of removing him from Si-ngan-fu.

RETURN OF THE KALGAN EXPEDITION.

Peking, undated (via Taku, November 27).—The German expedition to the north of Peking left Kalgan on the 25th inst., on its return to Peking. No troops were left behind to occupy the town.—Reuter.

A FRENCH MISSION TO INDIA.

A PARIS correspondent says:—M. Chailley Bert, son-in-law of M. Paul Bert, the eminent professor of comparative colonisation at the Paris Ecole des Sciences Politiques and author of various well-known works on British, French, and Dutch colonisation, is going to India on a mission for the French Government, his intention being to study British methods of peaceably ruling subject races. The French Government, as I know, has great expectations of the results of Professor Chailley Bert's investigations.

SUNSPOTS AND FAMINE.

STARTLING THEORY OF SIR NORMAN LOCKYER.

AMONG the papers presented at a meeting of the Royal Society held on November 22nd, under the Presidency of Lord Lister was one by Sir Norman Lockyer and Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer on "Solar changes of temperature and variations in rainfall in the region surrounding the Indian Ocean." The following is a fuller version than that we published some days ago :—

Sir Norman Lockyer, who made the communication, said the fact that the abnormal behaviour of the widened lines in the spectra of sunspots since 1894 had been accompanied by irregularities in the rainfall of India, suggested the study and correlation of various series of facts that might be expected to throw light on the matter. Among the conclusions thus arrived at were :—(1) A discussion of the chemical origin of lines most widened in sunspots at periods of maxima and minima indicated a considerable rise above the mean temperature of the sun around the years of sunspot maximum and a considerable fall around those of sunspots minimum. (2) From the facts of rainfall in India (during the South-West monsoon) and Mauritius between the years 1877 and 1886, as given by Blanford and Meldrum, the effects of these solar changes were seen to be felt in India at sunspot maximum and in Mauritius at sunspot minimum, the greater effect being in Mauritius. The pulse in Mauritius at sunspot minimum was also felt in India, giving rise generally to a secondary maximum India, therefore, had two pulses of rainfall, one near the maximum and the other near the minimum of the sunspot period. (3) The dates of the beginning of these two pulses in the Indian and Mauritius rainfall were related to the sudden remarkable changes in the behaviour of the widened lines. (4) All the famines recorded in the Famine Commission reports as having devastated India during the last half-century occurred in the intervals between these two pulses. (5) Investigation of the changes in (a) the widened lines, (b) the rainfall of India, and (c) the rainfall of Mauritius during and after the last maximum in 1893 showed in all three important variations from those exhibited during and after the last maximum of 1883. The minimum of 1888-89 resembled the preceding minimum of 1878-79. (6) From 1849-1878 the lowest Niles recorded occurred between the same intervals. (7) Although the relations of these intervals to the droughts of Australia and of Cape Colony, and to the variations of rainfall in extra tropical regions generally, had not been investigated, a general agreement had been made out between the intervals and the rainfall of Scotland, and both pulses had been traced in the rainfalls of Cordoba and the Cape of Good Hope. (8) The results of the inquiry having been placed before Mr. John Elliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Indian Government, he gave it as his opinion that they accorded closely with all the known facts of the large abnormal features of the temperature, pressure, and rainfall in India during the last 25 years, and that hence the inductions already arrived at would be of great service in forecasting future droughts in India.

STAGES OF SOLAR TEMPERATURE.

When the image of a sunspot was thrown on the slit of a spectroscope, examination of the spectrum indicated that the blackness of the spot was due not only to general but also to selective absorption, and that the lines widened by the selective absorption varied from time to time. From many years' observations of these widened lines it appeared that at some periods they were distinctly traceable to known elements, while at others their origins had not been discovered and they were classed as unknown lines. Comparison of these two periods, with the sunspot curve as constructed from the measurements of the mean spotted area for each year, indicated that when area was greatest the widened lines belonged to the unknown class, but when it was least to the known class. Now, in the laboratory it was possible to differentiate between three stages of temperature—that of the flame, of the electric arc, and of the electric spark of the highest tension. At the lowest temperature—that of the same—a certain set of lines was obtained ; as the temperature of the arc was reached a new set was seen; and at the temperature of the high tension spark other lines, called enhanced lines, were added, while many of the arc lines waned in intensity. At sunspot minimum, when the known lines were most numerous, the lines were almost invariably those seen most prominency in the arc. But as the "minimum" passed towards the "maximum" the unknown lines gradually obtained the predominance, and these were possibly "enhanced" lines indicating the action of a much higher temperature on kown substances. It was therefore justifiable to assume a great increase of temperature at the sunspot "maximum" where these unknown lines appeared. The curves of the known and the unknown lines had been obtained by determining for each quarter of a year the percentage numbers of the two kinds, and plotting them as ordinates with the time elements as abscissæ. But for the purposes of the investigation, instead of using the mean curves of all the known elements involved, that for iron alone was employed, since that metal was a good representative of the known elements and had been most fully studied. Such curves when drawn crossed each other at points where the percentage of unknown lines was increasing, and that of iron or known lines decreasing, and "vice versa." There seemed, therefore, to be three well-marked stages of solar temperature. At the crossing points, where the numbers of known and unknown lines were about equal, a mean condition might be assumed, a "plus" pulse for condition of temperature being indicated when the unknown lines reached their "maximum," and a "minus" pulse when the known ones reached their "maximum."

The curves obtained during the last 20 years endorsed the conclusion that the unknown lines curve varied directly and the iron-lines curve inversely with the sunspot area. The widened line curves were quite different from those furnished by the sunspots. The crossings were sharply marked, and since 1879 three of them had occurred, indicating the presence of mean solar temperature conditions in 1881, 1886-87, and 1892 ; another such crossing was anticipated in 1897, but had not as yet taken place. Sunspots were indications of excess, not of defect of heat and it was now known that the spots at "maximum" were really full of highly heated vapours produced by the prominences, which were most numerous when the solar atmosphere was most disturbed. The Indian meteorologists had abundantly proved that the increased radiation from the sun on the upper air currents at maximum was accompanied by a lower temperature in the lower strata, and that with this disturbance of the normal temperature pressure changes must be expected. Chambers was the first to show that large spotted area was accompanied by low pressures over the land surface of India. To pass from the consideration of individual spots to the zones of prominences with which they were probably associated, it was of the highest interest to note the solar latitudes occupied when the crossings already referred to took place as in this way were discovered the belts of prominences which were really effective in producing the increased radiation. The area of these being much larger a considerable difference of radiation might be expected—a fact it was all the more necessary to point out because the insignificance of the area occupied by the spots had been used as an argument against any easily recognised connection between solar and terrestrial meteorological changes. Assuming two belts of prominences north and south 10° wide, with their centres over latitude 16°, one sixth of the sun's visible hemisphere would be in a state of disturbance.

PULSES OF RAINFALL.

The author's object in studying rainfall was to ascertain whether the plus and minus temperature pulses in the sun were echoed by plus and minus pulses of rainfall on the earth. The rainfall tables published by the Indian Government were first studied with special reference to the south-west monsoon, and it soon became evident, that in many parts of India the plus and minus conditions of solar temperature were accompanied by plus and minus pulses producing pressure changes and heavy rains in the Indian Ocean and surrounding land. These occurred generally in the first year following the mean condition—viz., in 1877-78 and 1882-83, dates approximating to but followed by, the maximum and minimum periods of sunspots. It was especially in regions such as Malabar and Konkan, where the monsoon struck the West coast of India, that the sharpness and individuality of these pulses were the most obvious. The study of Eliot's table of the rainfall of all India from 1875 to 1876 revealed predominant pulses in 1889 and 1893, following those of 1877-78 and 1882-83, so that it enabled the working of the some law—of the mean solar temperature being followed by a pulse of rainfall—to be traced through another sunspot cycle. The "whole India" curve between 1875 and 1876 was also used to test whether the sun pulses which were found to be bound up with the Indian rainfall, were in any way related to the variations often pointed out in the snowfall on the Himalayas; it was found that the values occurring at the "plus" and "minus" pulses were among the highest. Hence it appeared that the quantity both of rain and snow was increased in the years of the rise both of the unknown and of the iron lines. For the Mauritius the rainfall curve, plotted from 1877 to 1886 was seen to be fairly regular, showing alternately an excess and deficiency of rainfall. The higest points of the curve were reached in 1877 and 1882, the lowest in 1880 and 1886. Thus the maximum rainfall of 1877 occurred about a year after the rise of the known lines in 1876, while the next pulse of rainfal in 1882 followed the succeeding crossing when the unknown lines were going up, also about a year later. The curves expressing the rainfall for the Cape and Cordoba for the same period showed two prominent maxima in the years 1878 and 1883, corresponding nearly with the plus and minus pulses of solar temperature. On comparing them also with the Bombay and Mauritius curves for the same period, it was found that the pulses indicated at Bombay occurred simultaneously with those of 1878 and 1883, but in Mauritius the effect of each of the pulses was felt a year or so earlier—namely, in 1877 and 1882. The rainfall curve for Batavia for this period had its prominent maximum in 1882, as in Mauritius, thus preceding by a year the pulse felt at the Cape, Cordoba, and Bombay in 1883.

INDIAN FAMINES.

Unless the pulses either overlapped or became continuous, there would obviously be intervals between the ending of one and the beginning of another. The *plus* and *minus* pulses, to which attention had chiefly been directed, were limited in duration, and when they ceased the quantity of water falling in the Indian area was not sufficient without water storage for the purposes of agriculture. They were followed, therefore, by droughts, and subsequenently, at times, by famines. Thus, taking the period from 1877 to 1889, there was rain from the minus pulse in 1877-78-79 (part); no rain pulse 1879 (part) in 1881 (part) 82-83-84 (part); no rain pulse in 1884 (1884 (part) 85 87 ; and rain from the minus pulse in 1887 (part) 88 89. All the Indian famines since 1836 had occurred in these intervals carried back in time on assumption of and if year cycl. Thus taking 1880 as the central year on the ascending curve it was itself a year of famine in Madras ; an the North-West Provinces also

1880—11=1869, N. W. P. famine (1868 69)
1869—11=1858, N. W. P. famine (1860)
1858—11=1847,
1847—11=1836, Great famine in Upper India (1837-8)

Again, taking 1885-1886 as the neutral years on the descending curve :—

1885.86, Bengal and Madras famines (1884-85)
(1885-86)—11—1874-75, N. W. P. famine (1873-74) Bombay famine (1875-76) Bombay and Upper India famines 1876-77).
(1874-75—11—1863-64, Madras and Orissa famines, 1865-66)
(1863-64—11—1852-53, Madras famine (1854).

It was clear from this table that if as much had been known in 1888 as was known now, the probability of famines of all the subsequent dates indicated might have been foreseen. The dates might also be carried forward from 1880 ; thus :—

1880+11=1891, N. W. P. famine (1890).
Madras, Bombay, and Bengal famine, (1891-92.)
(1885-86+11=1896-97. General famine.

Famine years in India were usually years of low flood in Egypt and it might be pointed out that the highest Niles followed, at an interval of one or two years, the years of the plus and minus pulses. As to the great Indian famine of last year the widened line curves, so far from having crossed in 1897 or 1898, as they ought according to the few precedents available, had not crossed even now ; in other words, the condition of ordinary solar mean temperature had not even yet been reached. Now India in a normal cycle was supplied from the southern ocean during the minimum sunspot period, and the rain was due to some pressure effect brought about in high southern latitudes by the sun at minus temperature. But as this temperature condition was not reached in 1899, as it would have been in a normal year, the rain failed. Thus the only abnormal famine recorded since 1836 occurred precisely at the time when an abnormal effect of an unprecedented maximum of solar temperature was revealed by the study of the widened lines.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SHARP FIGHTING WITH DE WET.

ANOTHER PLOT TO MURDER LORD ROBERTS.

SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT IN CAPE COLONY.

(From the mail papers of Nov. 24 to Nov. 30.)

THERE has been a good deal of fighting during the week both in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. De Wet has been headed off by General Charles Knox in an attempt to reach the Orange River, Mr. Steyn, it is said, being wounded in this engagement.

Another plot to murder Lord Robers has been discovered. The conspirators were foreigners resident in Johannesburg.

The report that Lord Kitchener would succeed Lord Roberts in the command in South Africa is discredited in circles usually well informed.

Telegraphing with respect to the situation in the Colony, the Capetown correspondent of the "Times" says that for some time past the recrudescence of hostile feeling shown towards the British Empire after the outbreak of the war by sympathisers in the Colony with the late Republics has been sufficiently marked to cause the gravest anxiety among the loyal population. Taking advantage of the freedom of speech enjoyed under British institutions, the Dutch Press and clergy, as well as the prisoners of war to whom permission was short-sightedly granted to return to their homes on parole, one preaching a propaganda that can only be intended to promote discontent, if not open rebellion. The state of affairs is undoubtedly serious, and if the disloyal campaign of the Bond does not shortly show signs of discontinuing the authorities may be obliged to resort to extreme measures.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST LORD ROBERTS. A BOMB TO BE USED.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed as follows to the Secretary of State for War :—

Johannesburg, November 26.—As report of a plot against my life will probably reach you, I think you should know the facts. The police have been aware for some time that a plot was in existence, and arrested five Italians, four Greeks, and one Frenchman on the 16th inst., and who are now awaiting trial. Their intentions were to explode a mine in St. Mary's Church, at eleven o'clock service on the 18th November.

Capetown, November 27.—A number of Anarchists, chiefly Italians, have been arrested at Johannesburg. They were found to be in possession of a bomb which, it is believed, they intended to explode in the church attended by Lord Roberts.—Reuter.

THE BOER ACTIVITY IN ORANGE COLONY. DE WET HEADED OFF.

Capetown, November 28.—By a rapid and successful march, General Knox has succeeded in getting in front of General De Wet, and placing himself between the Boer commander and the Orange River, for which the latter was making. De Wet has now changed his direction, and is believed to be going westward.—Reuter.

ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE OF DE WET AND STEYN.

Capetown, November 28.—Yesterday a force under Colonel Pilcher had a smart skirmish with part of De Wet's commando, which was in possession of loot captured at Dewetsdorp. The Boers retreated hurriedly, leaving behind them two wagons loaded with stores. The British also captured a large number of horses. Mr. Steyn and General De Wet were close to the scene of action and rode off in haste.—Reuter.

BOERS SURPRISED—ENEMY CAPTURE A BIG GUN.

After a march of seven miles a commando of Boers was seen crossing the front of the British advance. The Boers were making for a kopje on our left. The seventh corps put their horses to the gallop and arrived first. They came within thirty yards of the enemy, and revolver shots were exchanged. The Boers shelled U Battery with a 15-pounder captured by them at Dewetsdorp. This action has apparently broken up De Wet's commando into three portions.—Reuter.

DE WET'S EXTRAORDINARY STORIES.

"THE QUEEN IN CAPETOWN."

Koorn Spruit (Bruce Hamilton's Camp), Nov. 21.—I have interviewed the prisoners who were captured yesterday. They stated that at Thaba N'chu they received a message from De Wet telling them to hold out till the 10th of December, when all the British were going home. De Wet added that the British had permission from Russia to fight for one year only, that the Queen was in Capetown, whither she had fled to escape the Chinese, who had captured half of England, that Botha had driven the British out of the Transvaal to Mafeking, that he himself (De Wet) was now fighting in Cape Colony, where three corps of burghers were burning houses, and that Lord Roberts, wounded by three bullets, had been brought to Heilbron to die, and had been buried under the Town Hall. The prisoners said they had never seen Lord Robert's proclamations. They offered to fight for the British, and take them to the main Boer laager if they were allowed to stay in the country.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

CLEMENTS, BARTON AND HART ENGAGED—OFFICIAL REPORT.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts :—

Johannesburg, November 26 (10-45 a.m.)—Bruce Hamilton reports, Ramington was engaged with parties of Boers near Frankfort. Boers, who were under Steenkamp, cleared off to south. Our casualties nil. Large number of stock and eight prisoners were taken. Douglas from Klerksdorp also reports capture of stock ; so does Wynne from Heidelberg. De Lisle from Kroonstad reports Colonel Fanshawe had rear-guard action with about sixty Boers near Dainsfontein. One man New South Wales Mounted Rifles killed. Fanshawe reports Captain Watson performed gallant act. Seeing Private Robinson, New South Wales Mounted Rifles, fall he turned back and carried him out on his own horse under hot fire. Clements, moving towards Rietfontein, was opposed by Delaray with a total of eight hundred to one thousand men. They had with them one Krupp, one 12-pounder, one pom-pom. He completely dispersed them. Three dead Boers were seen, and natives report three more dead and several wounded. Barton reports Brakpan was attacked at 3 a.m. on 24th and was defended against a fierce attack by seven Railway Pioneer Regiment and ten Mounted Infantry. Our men behaved splendidly and drove off the enemy, who lost three dead. A Transvaal flag was captured. It was carried by a field-cornet, who was shot at close quarters. The Town Guard took part in the fight and behaved very well. Rundle reports Boyes has returned to Harrismith having had slight opposition. He brought with him a large amount of cattle and horses. Boyes' casualties since 14th were five killed and sixteen wounded. W. G. Knox reports all wounded from Bothaville doing well. The commandant at Raixville telegraphs on 22nd that Lieutenant Neumeyer was found brutally murdered, shot in the back, and lying in a donga about three miles from Stitzkraal. He was in a Cape cart, and when he jumped out he left his rifle in it, and so was unarmed. He was en route to join constabulary at Bloemfontein. Hart reports that on Friday and Saturday he marched along the Gatsrand reaching Welverdiend Loseberg Pass mid-day. The enemy retired before him, stopping to fire from well chosen positions. He estimated their number as about four hundred.

An English civilian released by them states they have nothing but meat to eat, and only a few Cape carts for transport. Our casualties were :—Killed, one man ; wounded, Second Lieutenant Moffatt, South Wales Borderers, slightly, and four men.

Hart attributes our slight losses to the expertness with which the strong positions were turned by the mounted troops under Wilson and Sprot, and to the steady advance of the infantry under Roole and Hicks, whilst the guns were ably handled by Stokes and Fisher. Much forage and a large amount of cattle were brought in.

THE IREMONGER DIVORCE SUIT.

IREMONGER V. IREMONGER.

THE petition in this suit was that of Mrs. Marie Julia Iremonger for divorce by a reason of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Capt. Edgar Ashton Iremonger, an officer in the Lancashire Fusiliers. There was no defence. Mr. Barnard, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the parties were married on Dec. 2, 1877, at the registry office, Leeds, and afterwards they went to India. There were two children of the marriage. Husband and wife lived together in India down to Oct. 24, 1896, when the husband requested his wife to come to England, promising that he would follow her. He, however, never returned. She went to stay with her husband's relatives until they could not keep her any longer. Ultimately she had to take to the stage until her health broke down. She wrote to her husband and begged him to return to her. In November 1899 she received a letter from him stating that he had been guilty of misconduct. In that year he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Gregary, whose husband commenced proceedings in India against Capt. Iremonger for the seduction and abduction of his wife. Soon after those proceedings were stayed Mr. Gregory found his wife with Capt. Iremonger. He shot her and she died. He then shot Capt. Iremonger, and afterwards committed suicide. Capt Iremonger recovered and returned to England, but he has never joined his ife. In the couse of her evidence Mrs. Iremonger said she saw a newspaper account of the murder of Mrs. Gregory, of Mr. Gregory's suicide, and of her husband being shot. Further evidence having been given, his lordship granted a decree "nisi," with costs, and custody of the children.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

"THE Empress Dowager," said a Chinese official in a conversation on the situation, "is like a man riding a tiger; he does not dare to get off for fear the tiger will turn and rend him." Tung Fu-hsiang, of course, is the tiger, and this describes the situation at Hsianfu. As long as the Emperor and Empress Dowager go wherever Tung Fu-hsiang chooses to conduct them, their lives are safe but they dare not put themselves in opposition to him. He knows perfectly well the fate that awaits him if he goes back to Peking, and his main object, is now to keep away from the Allies. Any stories that there has been a material change in the position at Hsianfu must be accepted with a good deal of doubt. The Emperor and Empress Dowager are very likely home-sick, but they are in durance, and it is only too probable that Tung Fu-hsiang has made them believe that if they were to accept Count von Waldersee's assurances and return to Peking and put themselves in the power of the Allies, they would perhaps fare no better than the officials recently executed by the Allies at Paotingfu. It is only natural that the Empress Dowager should judge the Allies by herself, and she knows what she intended doing when she invited the Ministers to the Tsungli Yamen on the 20th of June, and when she subsequently promised the foreigners in the Legations a safe-conduct to Tientsin. That the Emperor himself is anxious to get back to Peking we can well believe; he has no guilty conscience urging him not to trust himself to the hands of the Allies. How much of the truth penetrates the rooms in which he is still virtually a prisoner it is impossible to know ; but he does know that it is not foreigners, but his own evil Ministers that have brought all these troubles on his country. If he had ever been allowed to see something out of the outside world, he might perhaps find a way to escape from the confinement in which he is evidently kept ; but his training has not been such as to encourage his self-reliance ; and though he has a large number of partisans even among the Manchus, and is the hope of the enlightened Chinese, they do not seem to have determination enough to try and rescue him. Perhaps they know that if any such attempt were made, the first victim would be the Emperor himself ; and, they may think that as time is on the Emperor's side, it would be a mistake to take the work out of the hands of time.

Meanwhile, as far as regards the conclusion of a durable peace, a peace with such conditions as the Allies originally proposed to exact, we are no nearer a solution than we were three months ago. There is obviously very little unanimity among the Allies themselves, and of this no-one knows better than the Chinese how to make use. The Americans have got their hands so full in the Philippines that they are anxious to clear out of China. They have promises that under any circumstances their trade privileges shall not be curtailed, and Li Hungchang has no doubt promised through Wu Ting-fang that when the settlement comes full compensation shall be made for the losses their missionaries have sustained. The Russians have apparently decided to concentrate their energies on Manchuria, which they are not going to annex, but to govern through Chinese officials who will be themselves ruled with a rod of iron. It will not be surprising if Germany adopts a similar course with Chihli and Shantung, for recent visitors to the north report that the indications are, unquestionable that Germany has come to stay Neither Germany nor Russia will make the mistake of flooding their protectorates with alien officials ; they will govern through Chinese, but will keep a very tight hand on them. That Lord Salisbury has made some such arrangement with Germany is by no means improbable, and under the circumstances it is a coup of which we cannot but approve, for it raises an impassible barrier against further aggression by Russia. If we are forced, as we may be, to assume the protectorate of the Yangtze Valley, we shall do it, no doubt, in a different manner, we shall come in only as the advisers of the native officials, not as their masters. A glance at the map will show that even if Manchuria, Chihli, and Shantung were taken away, an enormous empire would be left for China, and if her rulers will cordially accept British and American assistance in the central provinces, and French in the south-western, for the development of her natural resources, she will soon become far richer and stronger than she has ever been.

The report that the Empress Dowager has warned the Viceroys and Governors to prepare for war is entirely probable. She and Tung Fuhsiang, in whose power she now is, have nothing to lose by it. The feverish activity that has been displayed all the summer in the dispatch of men, money, and munitions to the northern provinces has been in view of a recommencement of the war. The Empress Dowager knows, of course, that there is a general belief on the Yangtze, for which we imagine that at present there is little foundation, that the Allies contemplate sending an expedition up to the Han. She knows also that threats, not very definite as yet, have been made that if the Yangtze Viceroys persist in their refusal to stop the forwarding of supplies, the Allies will have to take the matter in hand. She may also have a suspicion that while the Yangtze Viceroys are still loyally refusing to be coerced, they will secretly not be unwilling to yield to force majeure, and that it will therefore be a politic step on her part to commit them to hostilities, to bind them more strongly to herself by making them break with the foreigners. Yu Keng, the Chinese Minister in Paris, showed that he is kept well-informed as to what is passing in China, when he said that the present peace negotiations are a farce, and that all that Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang could do was to scheme, lie, and temporise. The expeditions that Count Waldersee, in pursuance of the Kaiser's plan, is organising round Peking are, as Washington complains, much more likely to drive the Empress to declare war again, than to hasten the conclusion of peace. That the Southern Viceroys and Governors will so far obey the Empress Dowager's orders as to rush into hostilities, is very unlikely ; but they will be encouraged to act as vigorously as they can on the defensive, if any military or naval expeditions are undertaken outside the present field of operations.—*North China Herald*, Nov. 21).

MR. KRUGER'S NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FRENCH VOTE OF SYMPATHY.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.

M. FOURNIER, a Socialist, moved in the French Chamber of Deputies on November 29, an amendment to M. Denis's proposed vote of sympathy with the Boers. The terms of his proposal were "While expressing sympathy for the valiant defenders of the South African Republics, the Chamber expresses also sympathy for the British democracy." M. Fournier added that it would be a great pity to appear to make a demonstration against the nation and above all the democracy of Great Britain But it was not put.

The "Eclair" announces that Mr. Kruger will call on the President of the Chamber of Deputies to thank him for the vote and to tell him how deeply touched he has been by this manifestation in favour of the Boer people.

M. Cornely, in an article in the "Figaro," while expressing his satisfaction that the idea of arbitration has penetrated deeply into the minds of the masses, says he asks himself if those who are trying to induce the French Government to propose arbitration in favour of the Transvaal to Great Britain, and particularly M. Denis, are well acquainted with the situation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs (continues M. Cornely) could have done nothing but repeat that France was not in a position to propose arbitration, while President Kruger himself has not demanded this intervention. M. Cornely adds that he fears the excesses of popular excitement in a question so delicate, and declares that entire freedom of action must be left to those who have the responsibility of power. "If a proposal for a mediation can be usefully made," he remarks, "it must emanate from the Dutch Government. It must come from The Hague, for there beats the heart of the race to which the Boer people belong, and there was held the Conference at which the theory of arbitration was first formulated."

The "Figaro" and the "Matin" both publish poems on Mr. Kruger, in which the name of the young Queen of Holland plays a prominent part. In the former the author, M. Edmond Rostand, urges Mr. Kruger to solicit the help of the young Queen and to induce her to visit the Courts of Europe with him and plead the cause of the Transvaal. The "Matin" poet styles her the "Queen of the whole world."

The "Rappel" says : The vote in the Chamber is a great event, for it marks the entry of moral force into the conduct of political affairs. That is a great evolution which may be fertile in consequences and hopes for the future.

The "Siecle" regrets the vote as uncalled for, and declares that the only result will be to intensify the atmosphere of hostility which the Anglophobes are endeavouring to create between Great Britain and France.

The "Republique" says : If Mr. Kruger is received in all the countries which he visits as he has been in France, if the political Assemblies of these countries take ours for a model, the cause of the Boers will be morally gained. For this moral victory to be transferred into the order of accomplished facts will perhaps require less effort than is imagined on the part of European diplomacy.

The "Gaulois" observes : Public opinion to-day is so passionately in favour of the Boers that it would be madness to attempt to resist it. There is some reason to believe that the syndicate of peoples will impose its will on the syndicate of Governments, and this will be the most eloquent reply to the words of Bismarck, "Might is right," thus proving that right is might.

THE VISIT TO BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" asserts that the German Government made every endeavour to induce Mr. Kruger not to go to Berlin, but in vain.

In regard to the report from Brussels that M. Delcasse had assured Mr. Kruger that France would propose arbitration if the German Emperor gave his support, the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states he is informed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that M. Delcasse has made no promise and held out no hope to Mr. Kruger.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent states that the idea of arbitration was formerly entertained by Count Muravieff, but was promptly abandoned when the British Government intimated that it would consider the making of any proposal of the kind equivalent to an unfriendly attitude.

The "Daily News" learns from its correspondent at Paris that it is believed that the French Embassy at Berlin was directed to ascertain privately whether it would be agreeable for Count von Bulow to receive Mr. Kruger, and that no objection was made.

From Berlin it is stated that Mr. Kruger will go to Russia.

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LIEUTENANT COLONEL CROMPTON, commanding the Volunteer Electrical Engineering Corps of Royal Engineers, on his return from Pretoria, has given some of his experiences in the field. In engineering and cycling circles the name of Crompton is well known. It was he who first lighted the town of Chelmsford by electricity years ago, and latterly he has caused a lengthened controversy in the cycling world by his advocacy of long cranks, as against the standard 6 1-2 inch cranks long in vogue. As a volunteer officer of Engineers, Major Crompton (as he then was) offered to go out with his corps at the beginning of this year, and, everything in the way of equipment being secured, he and his men, to the number of seventy, left England in two detachments last March. Officers, men, and stores were disembarked at Capetown, ex the s. s. Tagus and Custodian, on April 6th and 12th, and now, after more than seven months' compaigning, the corps has embarked at Capetown for home. Colonel Crompton has returned in advance of them, for the purpose of advising the War Office on engineering matters, more particularly relating to the use of traction engines for war purposes, and occupies the unique position of an officer sent home on active service from the seat of war.

THE KHAKI CYCLE.

A few days after arrival at Capetown the corps was entrained for Bethulie, where the bridge over the Orange River was down. Corps and equipment reached this point after a journey of three days and four nights, and erected their first installation of the electric light on the road bridge, following this by laying the field telephone from bicycle reels along the line of General Hart's advance between Bethulie and Smithfield. Meanwhile the rebuilding of Bethulie Bridge was proceeded with by Colonel Girouard's railway corps. The work undertaken by Colonel Crompton's seventy men had its highly dangerous side. Within the lines guarding the railway around the broken bridges, where they set up their arc lamps, and so turning night into day, allowing of the railway men's work to proceed day and night, they were safe enough, but it was on the veldt, in advance, repairing the wires cut by Boers, that danger lurked. Men, in climbing telegraph poles, were almost always sniped by unseen foes, and, affording excellent marks to aim at, were often hit. On the level, though it was a more difficult matter for the Boer to get his bullet home, for, mounted on cycles, they were almost invisible. Each man had his khaki-painted mount, especially built for the occasion, and all but one, who was too short, chose and constantly used the 8 and 9-inch cranks advocated by Colonel Crompton. Gliding swiftly and silently over the sun-baked plains, they cast little shadows, unlike the cavalry man, whose horse's body throws a distinct shade. Within so short a range as 400 yards the colonel declares the military cyclist sure not to be hit. He and his men should know, for they have been under fire many times. The campaign has justified the existence of the cyclist soldier, and has proved that pneumatic tyres are as good for military as for civilian use; the few punctures sustained occurring chiefly in the towns, where nails and glass did the mischief. It almost staggers one's belief in stories of the rugged rocks and wild character of the Transvaal generally to hear that "spils" were rare. The only one happening to the Colonel himself was the ludicrous mishap of cycling over a timber bridge across a spruit when a beam tipped up and threw him into the half mud, half water below. Free-wheels all an advantage to the military cyclist in running free is that he can aim his revolver while mounted with a greater certainty than would be possible to one riding a machine with fixed pedals. The cycle, too, is a distinct advantage to the soldier as mounted infantry man, quite apart from its powers of carrying them. Dismounting to fire a rifle, just as mounted infantry do from the horse it affords a sure rest to the marksman, who, kneeling besides his machine, with the saddle under his right armpit, and the left hand grasping the handlebar, has an easy and steady aim much easier and steadier than that of the horseman lying behind his prostrate steed, and firing across its body, and better than lying on the ground, which, if safe, is a position from which little or nothing can be seen.

Number 1 section of the Electrical Engineering Corps proceeded to the Vaal, on Lord Roberts's line of advance, early in May, leaving to the other section the work of lighting the railway engineers' incessant work by night at the crossing of the numerous rivers. It is not too much to say that but for the labours of this section, enabling the work to go forward uninterruptedly, the advance must have taken months longer for lack of supplies that were carried along the repaired line. Within two hours from arrival at Railhead the Corps would have its installation complete; their traction-engines working the dynamos, and the sullen veldt flooded with the artificial moonlight of the arc lamps, under which the night-shift would carry on the rebuilding of the particular bridge in hand; while the searchlights, mounted in waggons, swept the surroundings in case of a rush from a wandering commando.

DE WET ON THE WARPATH.

While preparing the way for Lord Roberts' advance to Pretoria, the force was attacked by De Wet. The enemy were estimated to number 5,000. Some 3,500 of them were after a while diverted by troops dispatched from kopjes, on firing being heard; but for a while the trains had to bear the brunt of a very heavy rifle fire. The sleeping party in A train first became aware of the attack by the sound of bullets ripping through the planking of their waggons. They turned out, and at once had two officers and several men wounded. Meanwhile, those in B train at the bridge had a bitter experience. Civilian engine driver Dowie, wounded in the first fusillade, drew off, thus removing the men of the working party from their arms, which fell down from the side of the waggons with the sudden jolting, and in the darkness could not be readily found. While in this plight the Boers rushed the party, capturing one officer and eighty non-commissioned officers and sappers. Twenty of these escaped, but the rest remained, prisoners. The Boers sent a sergeant back, demanding the surrender of the trains, but no notice was taken of this message, and the remainder of the little force was extended in open order among the rank grass and scattered boulders, checking the surrounding tactics of the enemy, who were now endeavouring to cross the spruit to seize the rear train. Rifle-firing continued until 5 a. m., when the column from kopjes diverted the attack just as the South African winter dawn was enabling the enemy to bring their guns into position for shelling the two trains. It had been a skilful defence, and was a fortunate deliverance alike for the remaining force and for the army in general, for these two trains contained the only available telegraphic and electrical plant, whose monetary value not only ran into many thousands of pounds, but which formed an indispensable feature of the advance, without which, in fact, that advance must have been seriously hampered.

WORK AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria entered, the Colonel and his men by no means found their work over. They had gone out for the purpose of lighting and laying the communications of the advance, but, arrived at the capital, they found the unscientific army sufficiently brave in fighting with weapons they understood, dismayed and helpless at sight of the sheaves of wires and cables laid in the circle of forts around Kruger's "impregnable" town. No one, before the advent of the electrical engineers could tell the difference between telegraph, telephone, or lighting wires, and none cared to interfere with them in case wires laid to explosive mines should be of the number. This alone shows the up-to-date character of the Boer armament and our own ignorance of modern scientific warfare. Colonel Crompton is enthusiastic on the subject of steam or oil transport for supplies, and clinches his arguments in its favour by showing that of the weekly 130 tons he conveyed to Rustenburg only 30 tons was food for the men, while the remaining hundred was fodder for horses and mules. If the transport animals in those columns had been replaced by self-propelled vehicles he estimates that the hundred tons could have been cut down to seven or eight tons of fuel for the engines. It is precisely for the purpose of advising the War Office on these vital matters in modern warfare that Colonel Crompton has been sent home by Lord Roberts. Possibly he will succeed in placing the cycle in an officially recognised position in the Army. Hitherto almost all that has been done is to allow of cyclist corps being formed in volunteer regiments, but after the extensive use that has been made of military cycling since the occupation of Pretoria, this modern aid to locomotion can surely be no longer neglected. Colonel Crompton in this connection tells an amusing story. Cyclist dispatch-riders were greately in request, but machines were not available. Lord Roberts, at the colonel's suggestion, commandeered all machines found in the capital, and two thousand were thus seized in one night, those who could prove their ownership being paid for them, while others who had probably looted the machines from deserted houses were left lamenting. The dispatch riding corps thus equipped was found highly useful.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail" complaining of certain preventible "aids to discomfort" at the Levee held by H. E. the Viceroy at he Banqueting Hall the other night. In the first place, the grand entrance was in a state of almost impenetrable gloom; indeed, it was dangerous to negotiate the long flight of steps in the inky darkness. On arrival inside the Hall there was an air of desolation, accentuated by the dimness of the illumination, and as time passed and the official hour for the Levee went by without anything happening the heat and tedium became almost unbearable. The punkahs were not pulled, the doors opening on to the verandah on the "sea-breeze side" were fast closed, and there was a general air of unpreparedness that was, to say the least, not enlivening. The correspondent hopes that the lighting of the grand staircase will be properly effected to-night when H. E. Lady Curzon holds her reception, or there will be much grief among the ladies' dresses not to mention the probability of a serious accident.

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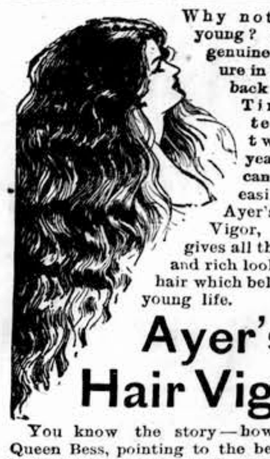

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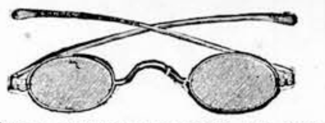

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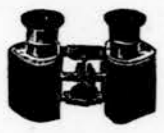
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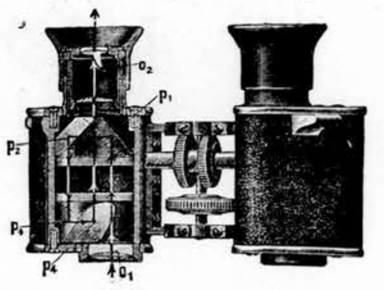

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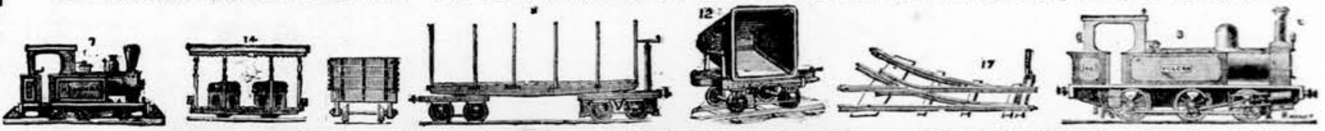

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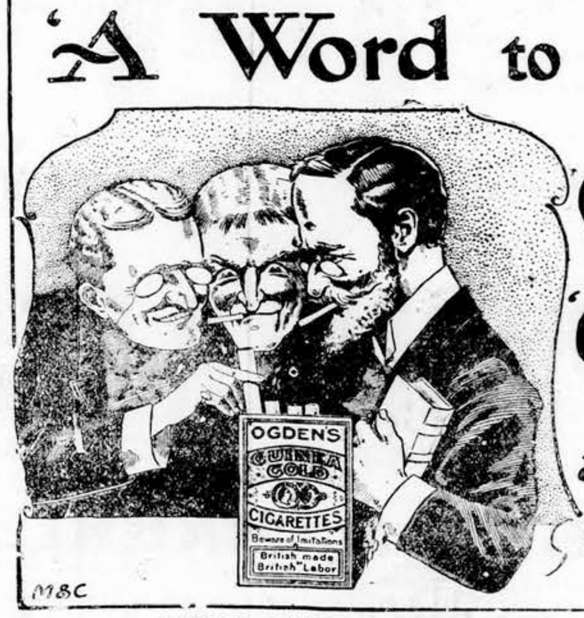

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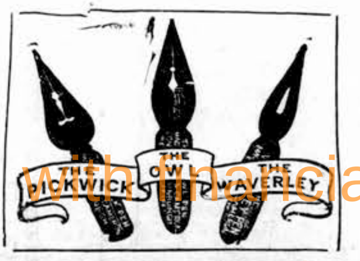

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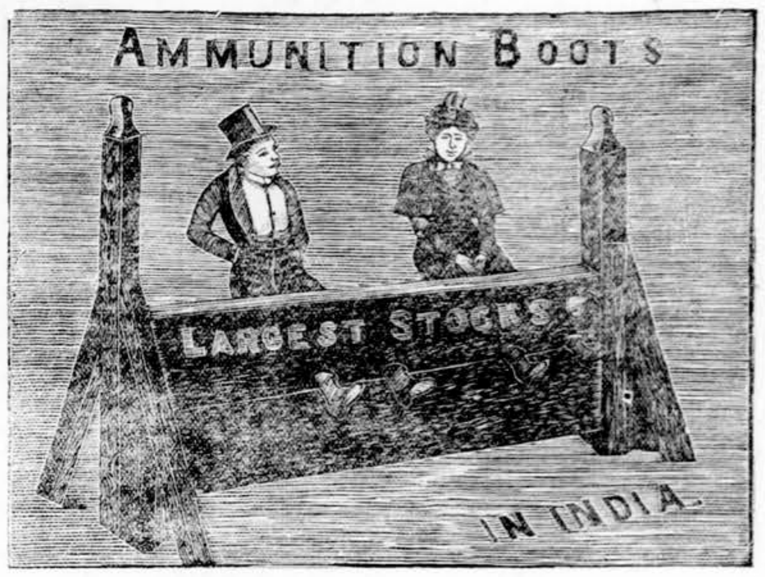

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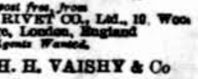

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